

FIRST SECTION

This issue consists of two sections, be sure to get them both.

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

FINAL CITY EDITION

Vol. IV. No. 235.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$5.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1927

Published daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 35 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Price 3 Cents

TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO U.S.S.R. WILL REPORT TO AMERICAN LABOR

Madison Square Garden Engaged for Monster Rally on October 23

The first American labor delegation to the Soviet Union will report its findings to a monster mass meeting to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York City, on Sunday, October 23, at 2 p. m., according to a statement issued yesterday by the New York Conference Committee for the Trade Union Delegation, of which Henry T. Hunt is chairman.

The speakers will include James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; John Brophy of the United Mine Workers of America; Professor Paul H. Douglas of Columbia University; Albert Coyle, who until his trip with the delegation was editor of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal, Robert Dunn, author of "Company Unionism" and other books, and Powers Hagood.

First Public Appearance.

This will be the first public appearance of the delegates since their return from the Soviet Union and in view of the lively interest which the workers of this country have in the conditions under which their brothers and sisters in the Workers' Republic live, the committee expects the great arena to be packed from ground floor to balcony.

The delegation consisting of James Maurer, John Brophy, Frank Palmer and Albert Coyle left for the U. S. S. R. last summer. They were accompanied by a staff of experts. After visiting and studying conditions in Great Britain, Holland, France, Belgium, Germany and Poland, the delegates traveled thru the Soviet Union visiting Moscow, Leningrad, Karkov and other large centers.

Travelled About Freely.

The delegates were permitted to go where they wanted to and had free access to all avenues of information. They were made to feel at home in the office of the ministry of foreign (Continued on Page Two)

JAMES MAURER



WORKERS URGED TO KEEP BLOOD FOR OWN CLASS

Crouch Anti-War Meet Hears Dunne, Others

Workers gathered at Irving Plaza last night were made to feel that the menace of a new imperialist war hangs over the working class of the United States when Paul Crouch, States army barracks at Hawaii, addressed a mass meeting against the militarization of American youth.

The meeting was arranged by the Young Workers (Communist) League and District Two of the Workers (Communist) Party of the United States against United States imperialism and its contemplated wars.

Other speakers were William F. Dunne, member of the central executive committee of the Workers Party, William W. Weinstein, party organizer of the New York district, and Philip Frankfield and Sam Don, both of the league. Al Schaap, of the league, was chairman. Crouch was recently released from Alcatraz prison after serving two years for organizing with Walter Trumbull a Young Workers League in the United States army barracks at Hawaii, where both were soldiers.

Not a Volunteer Army. After telling of the efforts of many young soldiers to leave the army by trickery or self-destruction, Crouch told the working men and women before him that the United States army was not in fact a volunteer army.

"The United States claims to have a volunteer army," he said, "but that is not true. The United States army is recruited by economic necessity, by unemployment, hunger and the fact that one must eat in order to live."

Dunne defined various phases of United States imperialism, pointing out that the government was rapidly going on a war basis. He charged that imperialism had absorbed the leadership of the American Federation of Labor and pointed out that the present attack on the United Mine Workers of America and other unions was a part of a general preparatory mobilization for war.

Crouch said soldiers were recruited exclusively from the working class but were used to defend property of the capitalists at home and abroad. He said no recruiting signs were to (Continued on Page Three)

Chicago Superintendent of Schools Being Tried

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The shadow of George III, king of England during the revolutionary days in America, was projected into the trial of Superintendent of Schools William McAndrew here today.

McAndrew, political enemy of Mayor William Hale Thompson, is charged with insubordination and permitting alleged pro-British textbooks to be used in Chicago schools.

McAndrew has been one of the bitterest opponents of the Chicago Federation of Teachers since his arrival in Chicago, during the Dever administration.

The Thompson administration, after earning many votes by promising to remove McAndrew, significantly leaves out of its charges against him his anti-labor record.

TODAY IS LAST DAY TO REGISTER FOR NOV. 8TH ELECTION. BOOTHS OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.

Mine Union Officials Compromise Coronado Case for Cash Payment

FORT SMITH, Ark., Oct. 14.—The Coronado suit against the United Mine Workers of America has been settled out of court by payment by the union of \$27,500 to the company—each side bearing their own cost of litigation. The case was on the eve of its fifth trial in the U. S. district court.

The Coronado Coal Co. attempted to get what it termed "triple damages" for loss to business caused by the 1914 coal strike, and put up the usual argument about "violence" committed by the miners.

The last two trials resulted in mistrials. The case has been twice in the U. S. supreme court.

CELEBRATE ONE WEEK FOR TENTH YEAR OF SOVIETS

Workers (Communist) Party Plans Meetings

The entire week from November 2 to November 8 will be occupied with celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Russian Revolution by workers in all cities and industrial districts of the U. S. Hundreds of meetings are being arranged throughout the country by the Workers (Communist) Party to celebrate the historic event.

Large demonstrations are now being arranged in New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, as well as all the large industrial centers of the country. A complete list of the meetings will be announced later.

In addition to the meetings arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party other features are being arranged for the week.

To Hold Symposiums. Many symposiums on the question of the recognition of the Soviet Union will take place as well as celebrations by many local trade unions in various working class centers.

The week of rejoicing over the tenth birthday of the first workers' and peasants' government will come to a close on election day when many dances and concerts will take place.

A great deal of Leninist literature is expected to be sold during the week of celebration. Books and pamphlets by Lenin, Stalin and Bukharin, it is believed, will be read the most.

International Wants \$10,000; Furriers Balk

Personal appeals by international officers for funds for the international office fell on deaf ears at a membership meeting of Local 2, International Furriers' Union, Brooklyn, heretofore considered one of the right wing international administration.

International Vice President Kalminoff pleaded that the international office be given \$10,000. When responses were not forthcoming he reported dolefully that the international officers were not even being paid their salaries, due to the condition of the treasury. Kalminoff then asked for \$5,000. International Secretary-Treasurer H. Begoon took the floor to support the plea of his fellow-official.

But the local, which is the largest of the locals not affiliated with the New York Joint Board, voted down the request.

The executive board of the local had previously voted for the donation and the membership was expected to fall in line.

Owing to the interference in the industry and in local union administration on the part of American Federation of Labor officials, the working conditions of the members of the Furriers' Union have been seriously lowered, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Furriers New York Joint Board. Work was plentiful for the membership and agreements with the bosses were being enforced in 1925 and 1926, prior to this interference, the statement continues.

The statement also reminds the membership that the nine furriers sentenced for alleged felonious assault in Mineola are still awaiting the hearing of their appeal for a new trial.

Junkers Plane at Azores

HORTA, The Azores, Oct. 14.—The Junkers seaplane, piloted by Fritz Loose, arrived here today at 11:15 from Lisbon, on its flight from Germany to New York.

Typical Group of Young Coal Miner Strikers in Pittsburgh District, Penna.



These young proletarians are on strike at Renton, Pennsylvania, the town in which the Pennsylvania state troopers recently broke in miners' houses and thrashed their wives and children. The Union Colliery superintendent ordered the assault.

WIVES AND SONS OF COAL MINERS DEFY STARVATION; BATTLE GUNMEN

When Husband Tries to Scab at Inland Colliery Wife Knocks Him Out With Club

By A. S.

In the struggle of the miners of Western Pennsylvania against the war of the coal operators on the union, women and girls and boys and even small children are playing a part that fully measures up to that of the men themselves. The women are right in the front line of the struggle—in many places coming out on the picket line, battling with the Coal and Iron police and the troopers, daring merciless clubbing and coming back to the fight with cool courage again after they have been beaten up.

WALKER ALLOWS FASCIST MARCH TO REPAY DUCE

Tresca Assails Mayor For Allowing Parade

A charge that Mayor James J. Walker intends to sanction a parade by the Fascist League of North America in the Bronx Sunday afternoon, Oct. 23, because of sympathies toward Mussolini and fascism was made in a statement by Carlo Tresca, president of the Anti-Fascist League of North America, last night.

Tresca pointed out that Mussolini gave New York's mayor a reception in Rome recently when Walker was touring Europe.

Two fascists were slain in connection with a fascist parade last Memorial Day in the Bronx. Gallegro Greco and Donato Carillo are charged with the slaying and are in jail awaiting trial. Tresca, in his statement charges also the decision by Count Thean di Revel, president of the Fascist League, to hold the parade in the Bronx is an attempt to provoke more serious trouble.

Mayor Repays Mussolini. "It is necessary to remember that soon after the tragic events of Decoration Day Commissioner Warren issued a statement forbidding parades of black shirts in the future," the statement said. "Undoubtedly Mayor Walker in going over Warren's head is giving the fascists a free hand in return for the royal reception he recently received in Italy."

"If the experience in Brooklyn last year, where peaceful bystanders were stabbed and blackjacked by fascists, if the killing of two fascists in the Bronx is not enough warning that any display of the murderous insignia of Mussolini's assassins is cause for trouble, the mayor will be held responsible for what may happen should the parade take place."

Went For Instructions. "It is well to remember that Count Revel left New York as soon as the two innocent workers were indicted for the murder of the two fascists, for the first time since he was put in charge of the fascists' activities in this country and conferred with his master, Mussolini. His present vocative acts are being carried out on the orders he received from Mussolini."

IF YOU DON'T REGISTER TO DAY YOU CAN'T VOTE.

A. F. L. CONVENTION REORGANIZES WORKERS EDUCATIONAL BUREAU TO SQUEEZE OUT JAMES MAURER

Comes to End Amid Speeches of Self-Laudation By Reactionary Officialdom

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 14.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor adjourned at noon today with all the old officers unanimously reelected. The shorter work-week was endorsed and workers' education also approved, but there was a recommendation that the workers' education bureau be reorganized, so that it would be possible to squeeze out James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. It was decided to renew the fight for a federal child labor law.

A resolution advocating academic freedom in colleges, universities and other institutions of learning was buried. The convention defeated a resolution favoring affiliation with the Amsterdam international, but commended the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

At no session of the convention was there any mention of Sacco and Vanzetti.

In closing Green referred to it as the "most wonderful, interesting and constructive convention."

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 14.—Without even a demand for the pardon of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, who personify in their prison cells the whole struggle of labor in this reactionary state, the forty-seventh convention of the American Federation of Labor came to an end yesterday.

All officials were reelected. New Orleans was selected as the next convention city.

Fear Mass Mooney Defense.

The action of the convention in referring the case of Mooney and Billings to the executive council and declaring that affiliated organizations should be guided solely by its recommendations in whatever action is to be taken in effect a step to prevent a mass movement outside of regular A. F. of L. channels, similar to that which arose in 1917-18-19, being organized to free these two victims of California capitalist class justice.

Systematic Reaction.

The convention has been marked by a systematic opposition to progressive measures and on the other hand by evidences that the official leadership is making every effort to conciliate the employers in a positive way.

The only militant note struck was on the issue of injunctions but this was nullified by the failure to outline and adopt a concrete program of action against these vicious measures.

A Black Record.

Proposals for a labor party met with no consideration. Anti-imperialist and anti-war resolutions were buried in committee and the only one to see the light of day was one from the New York Federation of Labor. This was defeated unanimously.

Resolutions calling for the organization of Negro workers and the abolition of all discrimination against them were likewise defeated. The convention refused to demand the withdrawal of troops and warships from Nicaragua and China.

No progress was reported in the organization of the millions of workers in basic industry nor was any practical plan for carrying on this work submitted.

Laud Union-smashing.

The action of the executive council and its special committee in the New York needle trades union, which has resulted in this committee, the police, courts, gunman and bosses combining into a union-smashing agency, and the jailing of hundreds of Communists and left wing needle trades workers, was endorsed.

Bitter hostility to the Soviet Union was voiced. No preparations were made to strengthen the labor movement against the attack of the bosses which has already beaten down the United Mine Workers of America—the Federation's strongest union.

Arrests Feature Convention. One of the outstanding features of the convention was the cooperation between the A. F. of L. officials and the police force of this premier open shop city, resulting in the arrest of Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press, Sidney Bush of the Food Workers' Union and the unseating of William Schneiderman, delegate from the Office Workers' Union, as part of a "red scare" designed to create atmosphere for the convention.

The forty-seventh annual convention is characterized by A. F. of L. officials as "the most constructive ever held," by the capitalist press as "the sanest and most conservative."

Progressives join in declaring it the most reactionary and barren of hope for the labor movement of all sessions of the A. F. of L. since the signing of the armistice in 1918.

U. S. Investments in Reich Over a Billion

With the \$30,000,000 loan to Prussia, American investments in Germany exceed a billion dollars. About 70 per cent of the money borrowed by Germany since 1924 has come from Wall Street.

Banking firms which draw millions in interest from German workers are J. P. Morgan and Co., Dillon, Reed and Co., National City Co., and Harris, Forbes and Co.

Negotiate With Another Group. Negotiations are now under way with a group of employers who are not in sympathy with the tactics of the Manhattan Window Cleaning Employers' Association. Local 8 officials expect that more than 30 additional companies will settle this week.

A spokesman for the minority group in the employers' associations said yesterday that the association threatens all employers who settle with the Protective Union with cancellation of compensation insurance. The Empire State Insurance Company is controlled (Continued on Page Three)

STRIKE LEADER ASSAULTED BY BOSSES' THUGS

Darck, Window Cleaner Secretary, in Hospital

The strike of nearly 1,000 New York Window Cleaners was marked by further boss gangsterism with the assault and serious injury of Peter Darck, secretary of Local 8 of the striking Window Cleaners' Protective Union, yesterday forenoon.

Darck was attacked by two unidentified men outside the door of union headquarters, 15 East 3d St.

The assaults were hidden on the first floor landing of the building in which the union offices are located. As Darck was climbing the stairs he was clubbed with iron pipes. He fell to the floor unconscious. He suffered the loss of two teeth, lacerations of the scalp and a possible fracture of the skull.

The assault is believed to have been planned by the employers' association. It was witnessed by Mrs. Mary Milrenetz, who called for help while Darck was being slugged. She said that as Darck fell one of the gangsters kicked him in the face.

Attack Was Expected. The attack was expected. Joseph Katz, business agent of the company union, the Affiliated Local 1, is reported to have said: "We are going to get Darck."

"This attack by the hired guerrillas of the employers indicates the desperate situation in which they find themselves," Harry Feinstein, business agent of the striking union, said last night. "Our men will fight until the company union is destroyed in fact and in principle in our industry. The bosses will come to terms with us."

Darck in Hospital. Darck was taken to the St. Marks Hospital in a serious condition.

Among employers who have settled are the Sterling, Rainbow, Mineola, Contracting, Advance, Guarantee, Bergen-Ryan, Sun Ray and Anchor Window Cleaning Companies.

Negotiate With Another Group. Negotiations are now under way with a group of employers who are not in sympathy with the tactics of the Manhattan Window Cleaning Employers' Association. Local 8 officials expect that more than 30 additional companies will settle this week.

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WILLIAMSBURG WORKERS WILL ATTEND RALLY

Party Holding Series of Election Meetings

Williamsburg workers will listen to Communist speakers when the first of a series of "Red" Nights arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party is held tonight.

More than a dozen meetings will be held simultaneously with addresses by local candidates and other party speakers. They will be held at Grand St. and Manhattan Ave.; Varet and Graham Sts., and Ellery and Tompkins Sts., ending simultaneously at 10:30 p. m. At that hour all meetings will adjourn to Grand St. Extension for a large demonstration.

List of Speakers. The speakers will include William F. Dunne, candidate for assembly in the 6th district (Williamsburg), David Benjamin, Anthony Bimba, George E. Powers, John Marshall, Joseph Brady, Herman Ehrlich and Chester W. Bixby.

Among the future plans of the campaign committee are the publication of a special election issue of THE DAILY WORKER. Twenty-five thousand copies will be published. Arrangements for house to house distribution of popular leaflets are also being arranged.

Today is the final day for registration for next month's election. The hours are from 7 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Workers must register today otherwise they cannot vote.

Arrange Indoor Meetings. Several large indoor meetings are being arranged, one to take place at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. and 49th St., Wednesday, Oct. 26th. Ben Gitlow, candidate for judge of the court of general sessions, will be the principal speaker. The following Sunday rallies will be held at the Hunts Point Place, 163rd St. and Prospect Ave., the Bronx, and at the Finnish Labor Temple, 15 West 126th St.

French Cabinet Pleased With U. S. Tariff Note

PARIS, OCT. 14.—The cabinet met today and discussed France's reply to the latest American tariff note. At another meeting Tuesday the definite text probably will be approved.

"We are extremely pleased with the tone of the latest American note and negotiations with Washington are proceeding normally," said Minister of Commerce Bokanowski after the meeting.

It has been decided that Parliament will convene November 2.

WIVES AND SONS OF LOCKED OUT COAL MINERS DEFY HUNGER AND COMPANY THUGS

(Continued from Page One)
fact, there are stories told around some of the mines that show that sometimes the miners' wives are firmer and more militant than their men.

Here are two incidents as the miners told them. The first one happened up at Indiana, a mine belonging to the Inland Colliery Company in Allegheny County.

"One day a miner came home to his wife, and told her to fix his dinner bucket. 'I'm going to work,' he said. 'Where are you going to work?' ask his wife. She is a girl only about sixteen. 'In the mine,' he says. 'In the mine? Alright, I'm going to fix your bucket.'

"She went outside and got a two-by-four, and came back and hit him over the head a couple of times—and that was all.

"After that," said the man who was telling the story, a miner from Harmsville, the next town to Indiana, "he was on the picket line every day. And now he even comes over here to Harmsville, when he has the time, asking if we don't need help on the picket line here."

Children Shame Father.

And here is another story from the same section. A miner went to the mine office to go back to work, and came home with his loader's check. Later, he changed his clothes and the children found the check in his pants pocket. They went to their "papa," as they say round here, and started in calling him "Seab, Seab," and then they went in and told their mother. Then their mother said to him: "If you go scabbing I'll take the children and go away and let you scab."

Then he threw out his loader's check, and he didn't go scabbing. To the miners' wife and children the union does not represent merely something that helps the mother of the house get more pay, or keeps him out nights at meetings. A young girl at the Renton mines was telling me about the time she worked in Pittsburgh a while. Her scorn for the unorganized workers she met in the city was tremendous. It was unthinkable that people could be willing to work without a union, and let the boss run things and get away with anything he wanted to.

"Watch them coming out of the shops in the evening," she said. "They are just a lot of sheep."

She told me about a boy, at their mine, eighteen or nineteen years old,

Assistant Secretary On War Department Flight To Advertise Aviation

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Lieut. Lester J. Maitland, trans-Pacific flyer, and Assistant Secretary of War F. Trubee Davison, together with Assemblyman A. B. Borkowski of Erie county, arrived here today in an army transport plane from Buffalo to address the local chamber of commerce on aviation.

of the best on the picket line; but he felt as deeply disgraced by his father's scabbing as if he himself had done something shameful and became solitary. Up at the Union Hall, she said when boys and girls were laughing and talking together, he would sit alone off in a corner, though the others who liked and respected him would go over and try to draw him in with the rest.

Now he is trying to find some work outside the camp so he can go boarding and get out of his father's house.

And then there is the 12-year old in the same camp whose teacher told him he had a chance to be president of the United States when he grew up, and who answered he didn't want to be president, he wanted to be a union miner.

Must Save Union.

It is only up here in the mining towns that one realizes how completely the union is the center of the militant miner's life, and the full extent of the catastrophe that the break-up of the union would involve. Apart from the worsening of material conditions, the defeat of the union would mean the destruction of the very foundations of his life. Some of the beaten-looking West Virginia miners you see around here occasionally give you some idea of what the victory of the coal operators and the reduction of the mines to the slave open shop basis would mean to the miners of this district.

The rank and file of the locked out miners are among the most militant and unbreakable courageous fighters in the labor movement, and today they are fighting for their lives. If they are conquered, starved into submission or driven from the mines, it will be an irreparable blow not alone for the U. M. W. of A., but for the whole working class. It is already far too long that they have been left to fight their battle alone; for its own sake the rest of organized labor cannot afford to wait, to come to their aid, until it is too late.

Plans Expedited to Save 100 Passaic Strikers from Jail

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 14.—The greatest attention to the defense of eleven Passaic strikers, facing charges of a serious nature in the courts of this state, is requested of organized labor by the district council of the United Textile Workers, in a statement made today.

"This determined struggle of the textile workers of Passaic has produced some results," says the council and continues: "Two large corporations were forced to admit that the right of the textile workers to organize in Passaic is legitimate. Some of the disputes that now arise in the mills are mutually settled by a committee of workers with the representatives of the mill-owners. This means that the recent strike won for the workers the right of collective bargaining. However little gain has been made, it was achieved only through a tremendous struggle and with the help of the labor movement of the United States and Canada.

"In their zeal for revenge on the workers, the mill-owners framed up eleven of the bravest men on charges of bombing, and sent them to the New Jersey State Prison for terms ranging from three to twenty years.

"Among the approximately one hundred cases pending, there is the case against Albert Weisbord, who is under \$20,000 bail. There is also the Jack Rubinstein case, which is to be heard shortly in the New Jersey state supreme court.

Bazaar Endorsed.

"Winter is now approaching. More funds than formerly are needed for the families and children of the prisoners. The cases now on the court calendar must receive adequate legal defense. To secure those funds the textile workers have decided to hold

Farm Labor Wage Falls As Jobless From Cities Flock to Open Country

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Farm wages are one point below the level of a year ago, and are 75 per cent higher than the pre-war rate, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture report on this subject for Oct. 1. The pre-war wage, however, would buy more than the present wage.

There is a surplus of farm workers seeking jobs. This, it is explained, is due to the growing unemployment in industrial centers.

UNREST IN SPAIN; U. S. AMBASSADOR AIDED DE RIVERA

Premier a Blackmailer; Workers Dissatisfied

MARSEILLES, France, Oct. 14.—Spain is reported in dispatches smuggled past the censorship of Premier de Rivera to be in a state bordering on revolution. A series of scandals of magnitude, which involve the king, the premier, and Ambassador Moore from the United States of America, is becoming generally known, and gives an excuse to the center and liberal elements to unite temporarily with the thoroughly dissatisfied workers and peasantry.

U. S. Ambassador Guilty.

Ambassador Moore is directly connected with the accession of Primo de Rivera, according to these stories. The battle of Monte Arruit in Morocco, which was directly ordered by the king's pet generals, caused the loss of 20,000 Spanish peasant boys and roused such a storm of indignation in Spain that King Alfonso and American Ambassador Moore, with other "dark forces," conspired to overthrow the constitutional government and establish military rule instead.

Moore Right On Hand.

Rivera carried out his coup d'état and on the train which carried the king from his position of safety in France back to Spain to profit by the new state of affairs was Moore. The American Ambassador likewise forced the recognition of the new government by the powers of Europe thru his immediate announcement that the United States would recognize it.

There followed quarrels between the king and Rivera, according to the present congress of the Red Tide Union. The king, on the royal station, signed by the king's name, and highly treasonable in content.

Disrupt Assembly.

The masses of Spain are not taking much interest in the opening of the gagged and packed assembly. Only a handful turned out at the opening ceremonies. The official press has gone to the extreme lengths of publicly complaining about this indifference. But beneath the indifference is loathing and contempt for the present government. The popular feeling is apathetic towards the assembly because that is but a part of the government apparatus, and the masses hate the whole.

FOURTH CONGRESS OF R. I. L. U. WILL MEET MARCH 15TH

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Oct. 14.—The fourth congress of the Red Tide Union International will be held on March 15, 1928 in Moscow the Executive Bureau informed all of its affiliated organizations yesterday.

The agenda includes the report of the Executive Bureau, the tasks of the international trade union movement, the struggle against imperialism and against a new imperialist war, the Chinese revolution and the tasks of the Chinese trade unions, the tasks of British militant labor, the struggle against fascism and against fascist "trade unions," and the trade union movement in colonial countries.

a State Bazaar. The new campaign for funds had the endorsement of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, at their last convention.

"This bazaar to be held in Passaic, December 3rd to 11th, will be the biggest of its kind in the history of New Jersey, and a real boost to the textile workers of Passaic in their efforts to organize a 100 per cent union in the industry in Passaic and vicinity."

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COAL MINER'S WIFE



This woman's husband is a good union man. But she is the sort of healthy, courageous proletarian type that is the despair of coal and iron police trying to beat down the morale of the locked-out miners.

ARMY, FINANCE, UNITED TO SAVE CRAFT ON LEVEE

Flood Victim's Misery Considered Argument

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—Two different bodies are about to report to the U. S. government on the Mississippi Valley flood area.

The engineers' department of the U. S. army is known to have prepared a statement of the means to be adopted for future flood control. They advocate merely bigger and better levees, in spite of the almost unanimous opinion of foreign experts that the levee plan, of reservoirs at the head waters, leads inevitably to government-owned power plants, a thing the present administration desires to avoid.

The U. S. chamber of commerce committee which has toured the flooded area reports merely something of the enormity of the damage and uses this as a recommendation for centralizing the power of administration of levee building—and dispensation of contracts.

Observe Misery. "When they returned," said the spokesman, "having seen for themselves the vast extent of the desolation, the misery and the suffering of thousands of flood victims, the financial collapse of river communities, destruction of transportation lines, the blotting out of crops, the wreckage of homes, the paralysis of trade in large areas of the flood sectors, they realized this was a question for national and not local or state solution. There was no division; the finding was unanimous."

Biggest Capitalists. The committee advises also that the levee building bill be considered as a separate piece of legislation in congress.

Celebrate 10th Anniversary. BRUSSELS, (By Mail).—Plans to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution were made at a meeting of the Federation of Trade Unions of Brussels held recently. A delegation will be sent to Moscow for the anniversary celebrations.

GOMEZ TROOPERS TRY TO BLOW UP R. R. PASSENGERS

Driven Off by Federal Troops After Battle

BULLETIN
MEXICO CITY, Oct. 14.—In a lively battle fought at Huatusco, Vera Cruz, yesterday, a band of 200 armed peasants assisted by a small federal detachment beat off 200 counter-revolutionists, remnants of Gomez's army, who left a score of dead and wounded on the field. The defenders of the town reported half a dozen killed and twenty wounded. President Calles wired his felicitations to the agrarians.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 14.—Two hundred Mexican reactionaries, led by Jose Barcenas, constituting a fragment of the counter-revolutionary army led by Gomez and Almada, attacked a passenger train on the Cuernavaca branch of the National Railways near Pimentel station, but were driven off by the federal train guards after a two hour fight, said a dispatch received here today. Guards exploring the tracks ahead of the train found two dynamite bombs.

Three thousand Yaqui Indians, stirred up by American oil interests, who went upon the war path against the Calles government in the state of Sonora, have surrendered. The Mexican government is planning to send them into various Mexican states. Gen. Francisco Murguía reported that two of the leading chiefs, Mutis and Mori, were among the prisoners.

Govt. Uses Bombing Planes. The Mexican war office has ordered the new Douglas bombing planes, recently bought in California, to operate against the counter-revolutionary forces in the regions of Perote, Jalapa and Orizaba in the state of Vera Cruz.

Confiscate Counter-Revolutionists' Property.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 14.—The government is rapidly confiscating the property of counter-revolutionists involved in the Gomez-Almada revolt, and it was estimated today that almost enough money had been recovered by the government to cover the cost of putting down the uprising.

Gen. Arnulfo Gomez, reactionary leader rebel chief, was believed to be still at large, although the country through which he has been pursued since Sunday is so wild that the federalists cannot communicate with the government.

GENERAL'S TALK COVERS PLAN FOR LARGE NEW ARMY

More Barracks of Same Sort May Be Result

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—President Coolidge will ask congress for large appropriations for the army barracks' program, it was made known at the White House today.

Congress has already authorized the expenditure of \$22,000,000 for building new barracks, it was stated. The Coolidge "economy" administration thus takes instant advantage of the excuse offered by General Sumner's recent "discovery" of unsanitary and unhealthy housing conditions of soldiers in Texas and elsewhere.

Sumnerall is called into consultation by President Coolidge to advise as to the method of expenditure. Both are known to favor the building of enough barracks to provide for a large conscript army if necessary.

TODAY IS LAST DAY TO REGISTER FOR NOV. 8TH ELECTION. BOOTHS OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.

Lectures and Forums

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THIS SUNDAY

5 P. M.—The Book of the Month

DR. G. F. BECK

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"As the Nicaraguans See It"

ADMISSION FREE

The East Side Open Forum

At the Church of All Nations

9 Second Avenue (near Houston)

Mr. BENDUKOV of Russia

will speak on

"Russia and Her Economic Future"

Sunday Eve, Oct. 16, at 8:30 P. M.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET UNION DELIVERS REPORT AT MADISON SQ. MEETING

(Continued from Page One)

affairs as well as in the factories, where the books of the factory committees were open to them to see in black and white how industry was faring under the socialist economy. They interviewed Stalin, secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Kalinin, president of Soviet Russia; Vorshiloff, head of the Red Army, and many other government officials as well as workers and peasants.

Prisons were visited and the delegates talked to former white guard officers thru their interpreters and to Mensheviks who were bitterly opposed to the government. The delegates had their own interpreters.

During the ten years of the existence of the first workers' government the trade unions of Soviet Russia have grown so that today 95 per cent of the workers in the Soviet Union are organized while in the United States, under the devastating policy of class collaboration as practiced by the misleaders of the American labor movement less than 15 per cent of the American working class are organized into trade unions.

The American delegation to the U. S. S. R. was organized after the visit to America of Albert A. Purcell in 1925, then president of the International Federation of Trade Unions and of the British Trade Union Congress. President L. E. Sheppard of the Order of Railroad and Railway Conductors, who was unable to accompany the delegation at the last minute, was elected chairman and the delegates and their economic advisers left the United States in June and July, returning on September 26 after spending a month in the Soviet Union.

European labor delegations have been visiting Soviet Russia regularly since the workers and peasants succeeded in defeating intervention and suppressing the counter-revolution. The report of the British labor delegation in 1924 aroused the interest of the organized workers in the great achievements of the first workers' republic and it was followed by trade union delegations from Germany, Sweden, Belgium and other countries. The United States was behind the rest of the world in establishing contact between the triumphant workers of Russia and the American working class due to the bitter opposition of reactionaries to making a first hand survey in the Soviet Union.

The standing of the members of the American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union in the trade unions makes their visit a landmark in the relations between the trade unions of the United States and those of Soviet Russia.

The published report of the delegation which is expected to be available for distribution at the Madison Square Garden mass meeting promises to arouse as much interest in the ranks of the American trade union movement and among the working class population in general as did the report of the British delegation in 1925.

ARREST, SEARCH 5 CITIZENS OF USSR IN CHINA

French, British Police Aided by White Guards

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER)

SHANGHAI, Oct. 14.—Five Soviet citizens, who were arrested and searched at Amoy on October 4, and kept under surveillance by the police, arrived here on board a British steamer and were immediately placed under arrest.

Upon the steamer's arrival in the port of Shanghai, a detachment of thirty Chinese policemen and four Russian White Guards in the service of the administration of the French concession and the municipal council of the international settlement at Shanghai.

Subjected to Search. The five Soviet citizens, one of whom was a woman, were subjected to a search altho no warrant had been issued against them, and were put under arrest. They were taken to the police station at the French concession.

A lawyer and a representative of the Soviet press who were present were not allowed to follow the arrested Soviet citizens to the police station.

The charge against the prisoners is unknown. It is rumored that the Shanghai authorities are urging the French concession authorities to hand over the arrested to the Chinese police.

According to information received here, Sorokin, the Shanghai representative of the Soviet Trade Mission, who left Tientsin recently was taken off the steamer of Taku and arrested by the Chinese authorities.

TODAY IS LAST DAY TO REGISTER FOR NOV. 8TH ELECTION. BOOTHS OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.

BOOKS

on the

Music, Poetry, Literature, Cinema Theatre and Education

in

SOVIET RUSSIA

HERE is a list of books on the great development of real culture in the world's first workers' government. All are beautifully bound—all should be in every worker's library.

Modern Russian Composers

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Written in a brilliant style by one of new Russia's gifted composers, here is a book to please every lover of music.

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—\$2.25

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by LEON TROTSKY

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THE NEW THEATRE AND CINEMA OF SOVIET RUSSIA

by J. HUNTLEY CARTER

A thorough study of the Russian stage and motion pictures—with 68 photographs and 17 wood-cuts. —\$6.00

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HELP THE PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND

What have you done to help the Workers (Communist) Party campaign?

What has your organization done to supply the funds with which to carry on our campaign?

What have you done to raise money amongst your shopmates?

The Workers (Communist) Party needs your help at once. There are just a few weeks more. Much work must be done to print literature, arrange indoor rallies, get out special editions of *THE DAILY WORKER* and *Freiheit*, etc.

Don't wait—do it at once.

Fill out the blank below with your contribution and forward to the Workers Party District Office, 108 E. 14th St., City.

William W. Weinstein, 108 East 14th Street, City.

Enclosed please find my contribution of _____ for the election campaign. My name is _____ union affiliation _____

Address _____

Make all checks payable to Wm. W. Weinstein.

Employers' Gangsters Attack Strike Leader

(Continued from Page One)

by the Manhattan Window Cleaning Employers' Association.

Charles W. Nicholson, an International officer in the American Federation of Labor yesterday addressed the striking window cleaners, urging them to continue the struggle until the company union was destroyed.

(By Federated Press.)

The window cleaners striking for an increase in pay and recognition of the union. The bosses broke with the organization last summer, and threw their support to a newly formed company association.

The strike began October 6 and so far it looks like a winning fight, though seven strikers have already been arrested, and nearly 200 policemen are giving all their time to assisting the opposing side. Forty of the 160 window cleaning employers have settled with the union, though 120 are still stubborn and more than 900 men are yet on strike.

Bosses Organize Scabs.

The story of the employers' tactics are interesting. After losing a strike last year the bosses set about the formation of a company union. This was duly manufactured and incorporated with the state of New York last May. By August the employers were ready to make the break and notified the regular union that their contract no longer held. The employers' excuse was that they had dissolved the Amalgamated Window Cleaning Employers' Assn. which made the contract. A new house's association, the Manhattan Window Cleaners' Assn. was then formed and an agreement was entered into with the company union.

\$10 A Week For Strike Fund.

The strikers are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, through the international building service union whose headquarters are in Chicago. The strike has the official support of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York. Window cleaners back on settled jobs are voluntarily paying \$10 a week into the strike fund and the two paid officers, Peter Darck, secretary and Harry Feinstein, business agent, are taking no pay during the walk-out.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight.

First Ave. and 79th St. Speakers: Abraham Markoff and Sam Nestin. Madison Ave. and 106th St. Speakers: Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Julius Kodak, R. Schrammel and Jack Klidman.

Tremont and Washington Aves. Speakers: Rose Nevins, N. Kaufman, L. Siselman.

Open Air Meeting Monday.

First Ave. and 51 St. Well known speakers. J. O. Bental, chairman.

Passaic Campaign Opens Tomorrow.

Wm. W. Weinstein, secretary, District 2, and Emil Gardos, organizer, N. J. sub district will be the main speakers at the ratification rally of the Passaic County Workers (Communist) Party candidates for state senator and assemblymen. The rally will be held tomorrow, 3 p. m. at the Workers Home, 27 Dayton Ave.

Speakers Meet Monday.

A speakers' conference for the election campaign will be held Monday, 8 p. m. at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl. Important questions will be taken up.

Unit 2F 1D.

Unit 2F 1D meets Monday at the Empress office, 33 First St., 6:30 p. m.

Night Workers Meet Tuesday.

A general membership meeting of the Night Workers Section will take place Tuesday, Oct. 18, at 3 p. m. at 108 East 14th St. All members must attend.

Daily Worker Agents Meeting.

A DAILY WORKER Agents' conference will be held next Wednesday, 8 p. m. at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St.

Philips Lectures Thursday.

H. V. Phillips will speak Thursday, 8:30 p. m. at 81 East 110th St. A meeting arranged by the Harlem section of the Young Workers League. The topic will be "The Negro Young Workers in American Industry."

Settle For Tickets.

All comrades are instructed to settle for the DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT Bazaar tickets at once.

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Bronx Dance Tonight.

The Trade Union Educational League of Local 22, I. L. G. W. will hold a ball tonight at Ambassador Hall, 3875 Third Ave. the Bronx. Admission 50 cents.

U. C. W. C. H. at Bazaar.

The United Council of Working Class Housewives operated several of the largest booths at the recent DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT bazaar. A total of \$2,500 was raised including \$425 at the fresh flower booth, \$463 at the bread and cake booth, and \$292 at the milk booth.

The New Plays

"LOVE IN THE TROPICS," a drama by Corning White, will open Tuesday night at Daly's 63rd St. Theatre, with Effingham Pinto occupying a principal role.

"OUT OF THE NIGHT," a mystery play by Harold Hutchinson and Margery Williams, will open at the Lyric Theatre, Monday night with James Spottwood in the leading role.

"SKIN DEEP," a comedy by Lynn Starling, will be presented by M. J. Nicholas at the Liberty Theatre Monday evening. Chrystal Hermis is starred.

"THE GOOD HOPE" from the Dutch of one of the great realists, Herman Heijermans, will open the Civic Repertory Theatre's season at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Tuesday. The cast includes: Eva Le Gallienne, Charles McCarthy, Donald Cameron, Alma Kruger, Josephine Hutchinson, J. Sayre Crawley, Robert Ross, John Eldridge, Bron Brecher, Beatrice de Neergaard and J. Edward Bromberg.

"WEATHER CLEAR, TRACK EAST," Willard Mack's new racing play, will come to the Hudson Theatre, Tuesday evening. Joe Laurie, Jr., and William Courtleigh are co-featured.

"INTERFERENCE" by Roland Pertwee and Harold Dearden, opens Tuesday night at the Empire Theatre. Heading the cast are Arthur Wontner, A. E. Matthews, Phoebe Foster and Kathleen MacDonell.

"THE IVORY DOOR" by A. A. Milne, will open at the Charles Hopkins Theatre Tuesday evening with a cast including Henry Hull, Linda Watkins, Louise Classer Hale, Frances Brooks, Ernest Lawford, A. P. Kay and Donald Meek.

"THE BELT" an industrial play by Paul Sifton, will open the season of the New Playwrights Theatre at the Cherry Lane Playhouse Wednesday night. Gail De Hart, Laurence Bolton, Ross Matthews, Jane Barry and George Price head the cast.

"AND SO TO BED," a comedy by James B. Fagan, dealing with Samuel Pepys, will open at the Comedy Theatre Thursday night, presented by Lee Shubert. Heading the cast are: Yvonne Arnaud, Fred O'Donovan, Mary Grey, Charles Bryant, Beryl Freeman and Mary Robson.

"MANUFACTURERS' AGITATOR" IN NORTH CAROLINA FIGHTS UNION BY DIVIDING HIS LABOR MORE

By ART SHIELDS.

(Federated Press.)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 14.—Visiting full-fashioned knitters in North Carolina one hears from time to time of a certain William Nebel of Charlotte, the "manufacturers' agitator," as the union folks call him. This German-American gentleman is a runaway boss from New Jersey where he had to deal with the union whether he liked to or not. So he ran away to the Tar Heel State, and is busy plugging up his defenses against the labor organization, and encouraging his fellow manufacturers to do likewise.

Nebel and the 13 other employers in his line in this state are fighting to keep their low labor costs. Full-fashioned knitters are the aristocrats of textiles, getting as much as three times the pay of other workers in the industry. In the north a skilled union knitter averages \$70 a week; in the south half that. Nebel is well under the half, his knitters ranging from \$25 to \$32 a week, with learners getting only \$7 to \$10.

Bosses More Vicious.

The methods this manufacturers' agitator are initiating are worth telling of, because some of the other bosses are beginning to follow suit. For the southern employers are gradually adopting more skillful ways of resisting the unions as the labor organizations loom larger on the horizon.

Nebel's canniest tactic is in hiring his help. Suspecting every industrial worker as a potential union sympathizer he hires his men straight from the farm. The theory is that there is something about the atmosphere of life in a cornfield or a tobacco patch that dulls the brain to the appeals of the organizers. But this does not always work out and even if it did the time would come when the surplus farm labor had moved to the cities.

Keep 'Em Ignorant.

Another idea of this veteran union-fighter is that a worker should not be permitted to get much skill. His experience in the north was that the highly skilled worker was most prone to organize. So Nebel does not let his knitters learn all of the trade. They remain merely operatives. Any straightening of the needles or repairing of the complicated knitting machine is done by a fixer. A costly tactic sometimes; repairs often coming too late.

Along of all the 14 full-fashioned employers in North Carolina Nebel bores the yellow dog contract. The somewhat clumsily drawn, and of very doubtful legality, the individual contract which each employee must sign pledges him to stay out of the union while working in the plant. The manufacturers' agitator is trying hard to get the yellow dog into the other full-fashioned companies, but as yet it is too advanced a technique for the other bosses to see. Nebel has been more successful, however, in working up a blacklist system. When a knitter is fired by any of the group of bosses who are working together in the blacklist all the other plants are called on the long distance phone. The kink in the plan is that there is a shortage of knitters and sometimes a boss will double cross the rest and hire a union sympathizer because he needs a good man.

Union Spirit Grows.

And the kink in the whole union-fighting scheme is that the American Room Wanted, sunny, private with room 25, 108 East 14th Street.

Room and Board Wanted

Conscientious comrade wishes accommodation in airy, neat home of a comrade or with practical nurse sympathetic. City or immediate vicinity. Write, stating rate, M. Smith, 44 Champlain Ave., Liberty, N. Y.

Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers—an autonomous national body within the United Textile Workers of America—is meeting Nebel's methods with its own. Every knitter is visited, and advised of the difference in pay between the union craftsman in the north and the non-union men in the south. With individual visiting, secret group meetings, and attractively drawn literature the union spirit is kept alive in a goodly percentage of the workers. And the way is being prepared for a general strike of the men in this trade.

With the full-fashioned knitters organized and recognized the United Textile Workers will have a sharp shearing wedge into the great textile industry of the south. For the success of the knitters will be a living example of the power of unionism that will encourage the far more terribly exploited cotton mill workers to unionize and win.

Charge Mrs. Knapp Used Other Names for Expense Slips

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 14.—That Mrs. Florence E. Knapp, former secretary of state, signed other persons' names to expense vouchers to obtain money for her own personal use was charged today at the investigation of the administration of the \$1,200,000 state census fund.

Anna A. Little, auditor in the department of state, testified Mrs. Knapp frequently signed the name of Mrs. Luella V. Ninde, her personal friend, to expense vouchers and pocketed the proceeds.

Padded Pay Rolls.

Julia Ryan, chief clerk in the civil service department, admitted she approved an \$800 payroll for her sister, Rose Ryan, when the latter was not engaged in census work.

Reports are current that a Moreland Act investigation of the civil service department may result from the present inquiry.

Earlier testimony revealed Mrs. Knapp had placed almost a dozen relatives who did little or no work on the state payroll.

A Tammany Hall Reprisal.

Tammany Hall is said to be pressing charges against Mrs. Knapp, a republican, as a counter-blast to charges made against the democratic state administration by Theodore Roosevelt in his republican keynote "red light" speech at Rochester recently. The Roosevelt speech is being widely distributed by the republican state committee.

It has been charged Mrs. Knapp placed many persons on the census fund payroll on the "recommendation" of republican politicians.

Drunken Cops Fired for Attacking Cafe Man

Patrolmen Edward O'Donnell and Leo Wolfe of the Ralph Avenue station, Brooklyn, have been suspended after being held in \$1,500 bail on a charge of felonious assault. The complainant was Arthur Howells, owner of a cabaret, who charges the officers entered his place, demanded liquor and shot him in the shoulder when he did not comply.

Another Channel Swimmer

LONDON, Oct. 14.—For the third time within a month, an Englishwoman swam the English channel. Mrs. Ivy Grl, 24, negotiated the channel early this morning.

GET A NEW READER!

Peasant Protest In Bolivia Grows Despite Terrorism

LA PAZ, (By Mail).—The revolt of the Indians and small peasants in Bolivia has been drowned in blood by the government of President Sile and American capital and the Bolivian big landowners have proceeded with monstrous brutality against the desperate plantation slaves.

The indignation among the broad masses of Indians and peasants has only increased. The leaders of the rural proletariat and of the workers are continuing to fight at the cost of the greatest sacrifice for the improvement of the unbearable conditions under which the workers and peasants are toiling as slaves on the great plantations and in the mines.

"Moscow Gold."

In order to exonerate itself from responsibility for the revolt and at the same time to find a pretext for intensifying the attacks on the Communists, the Bolivian government is now proceeding to make the Soviet government and "Moscow gold" responsible for the revolt. The revolt of the Incaes was incited by Moscow.

The Bolivian government is proving itself to be an apt pupil of the British imperialists. It "discovers" documents and "Zinoviev letters" which it fabricated itself. These are impudent forgeries which are intended to expose the red conspiracy.

Clumsy Forgery.

One of the documents is "signed" by Nicolai Bucharin, President of the Communist International. (As is known, the presidency of the C. I. was abolished at the last enlarged E. C. C. I. in the year 1926.—Author) Further, this document is signed by a General Secretary of the name of Zelkink (?). It is addressed to "Comrade Martinez" of the "Latin-American Section," and gives him instructions to proceed at once to Bolivia and to place himself at the head of the organizations and administrations.

The clumsiness of this forgery is as plain as daylight.

H. V. Phillips to Talk on Negro Industrial Youth

H. V. Phillips will speak on "Negro Youth in Industry," Thursday, October 20th, at 81 East 110th Street.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Young Workers League.

Even "Pure" Pool Is Damned.

Y. M. C. A. pool rooms were denounced in a revival meeting in the Trinity Baptist Church on Bowers St. in Jersey City. Several Y. M. C. A. workers were among the Rev. C. P. Spangler's audience. They nodded to each other approvingly when the reverend man brandished his fist to flay whiskey, poker, women and all evil things. Their attitude altered abruptly, however, when the preacher thundered, "The pool room like the dance hall is a school of hell and even if the pool room is in the Y. M. C. A. it's just the same!"

Inspectors Accused of Graft.

Charges of wholesale grafting by building inspectors and other city employees was made at a public hearing in City Hall on the 1928 city budget by Dr. William H. Allen, director of the Institute for Public Service. He charges the city inspectors are guilty of graft and blackmail and demands a public investigation.

TODAY IS LAST DAY TO REGISTER FOR NOV. 8TH ELECTION. BOOTHS OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS' Bldg. 146 W. 164 St. Meet 1st Saturday in the month at 3448 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. Ask for Union Label Bread.

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HANG INDONESIAN REVOLUTIONISTS; MANY ARE EXILED

Dutch Workers Protest Imperialist Murders

By P. BERGSMAN.

AMSTERDAM, (By Mail).—At the moment when millions of masses in the whole world were expressing their horror and indignation at the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, the Dutch bourgeoisie murdered Indonesian revolutionaries who had taken part in the revolt in Java. It was first reported that three Communists had been hanged. Immediately thereafter, on 17th September, it was called from Java that further executions of Communists had taken place. Up to the present, ten Communists have been executed in a period of eight days.

The carrying out of the death sentences took place in the inner courtyard of the prison. One of the first three comrades who was led to the gallows called out as the noose was placed round his neck: "Long live Communism!"

"Purge" Army.

The capitalist press reported these executions with two or three lines. Even the names of the victims were not mentioned. Nevertheless the contents of the bourgeois press betray the great fear entertained by the bourgeoisie for the masses in Indonesia. This is the reason why reaction is applying its measures not only against the Communists, but also against the leaders of the nationalist parties.

The doings of the leaders of the Sarekat Islam are spied upon by the authorities. All religious ceremonies are regarded by the government as a Communist plot. The terror is employed directly against the masses, who are deprived of all rights. Even the soldiers are placed under the most strict control. The army is being purged of all those who sympathize with the Communists.

Danish Militant Workers.

Dozens of revolutionary workers are still pining in prison, awaiting the sentences of the Dutch judicial authorities. Dozens have been banished to the swampy districts of New Guinea where certain death awaits them.

The Communist Party of Holland immediately linked up the action for Sacco and Vanzetti with the action for supporting the movement for freedom in Indonesia. This action has been, and is still being, sabotaged by the leaders of the Social Democratic Party.

IF YOU DON'T REGISTER TO-DAY YOU CAN'T VOTE.

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Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Mr. Mellon's Exhibit at Pittsburgh

Andrew W. Mellon, head of the aluminum trust, billionaire holder of shares in the biggest monopolistic concerns in the world, boss of the national republican political machine, real head of the present Washington administration, occupant of the office of secretary of the treasury in violation of the law of the United States, had an exhibit of his own on display at the Founder's Day celebration of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh.

That exhibit was Calvin Coolidge, president of the United States.

It was no accident that Coolidge was selected to deliver a speech at this trivial annual celebration that is usually limited to the local lights of Pittsburgh and later grew to be the dominant power in the state, now holds undisputed sway at the national capitol. In order to maintain control of the state machine the Mellon crew had to enter into an alliance with the notorious Bill Vare aggregation of Philadelphia hooligans and political high-binders, in their election debauching campaigns.

The senatorial investigations of the Pennsylvania primaries of last year hit the Mellon-Vare combination particularly hard. Because of the exposure of the million-dollar slush funds there is danger of the state machine losing important offices in the off-year elections to be held next month. As a measure toward offsetting the election scandals and to aid in the campaign, Boss Mellon brought Coolidge to Pittsburgh to grovel publicly before the blood-streaked masters of iron and steel and aluminum. In the most servile manner Coolidge perverted the history of the industrial development of the country, eulogized Andrew Carnegie and declared that the men of great wealth in the United States were public benefactors who shared with the "common people" by donating to education, art and religion. His speech was an admission that the institutions of education and art are prostituted and religion used by the exploiters of labor who support them, but instead of condemning this condition Coolidge approved it.

All his talk about the matchless progress of the Pittsburgh region was a cloak for the real motive of his speech, which was to praise his political mentor, Andrew W. Mellon, and Mellon's brother.

"The exhibition this year has been made possible through the generosity of two of your distinguished citizens, Andrew W. Mellon and Richard B. Mellon. They stand out as men who are devoting themselves to the service of humanity, one by remaining as a leader in great financial and industrial enterprises and the other by turning his great talents to the administration of the public finance as secretary of the treasury of the United States."

Naturally, Coolidge neglected to mention the fact that Mellon employs his office not merely to defend the interests of his class, but to benefit himself personally to the extent of millions of dollars by the enforcement of his tax revision program and that the whole republican administration came to his aid in preventing criminal proceedings being taken against Mellon because of the illegal operation of his aluminum trust.

The entire speech was designed for purely local consumption and in order to aid the Mellon machine in the coming state elections.

Again repeating the familiar Coolidge banalities about labor sharing in the general prosperity in order to maintain the illusion of republican prosperity, the president became almost dithyrambic in his eulogy of American wave-slavery as "a mighty symphony."

The bleak and blazing hillsides and river-banks of the Pittsburgh region may seem a vast symphony to the exploiters of labor, the bankers and the politicians, but to the workers whom they hold in subjection through control of the political power of the state—the army, the state cossacks, the police, the courts, the jailers, the executioners—all this is more harrowing than the tortures of the lowest cycles of Dante's inferno. The mass of workers in the Pittsburgh region whose blistered and broken bodies are distilled into profits can hardly be expected to appreciate the Mellon-Coolidge poetry.

While praising the Mellons, Coolidge also indulged in the most extravagant eulogy of the class for which he speaks by declaring that: "Men of large resources in our country more and more devote themselves to the service and welfare of the people."

This is nothing more nor less than the dirty sermonizing of a political flunkie who tries to persuade the slaves that their masters exist only in order that they may be benefited thereby, in face of all the history of the world that points unerringly to the conclusion that never, at any time, under any conditions have the slave masters ever endeavored to achieve the liberation of their slaves.

The reply to the class speech of Coolidge should be intensification of the movement in Pennsylvania and elsewhere for a class party of labor that will challenge the cynical power of the Mellon outfit.

"Labor Economists" Contradict Each Other

When the labor agents of capitalism at the head of the American Federation of Labor enter the realm of economics they become bewildered and contradict themselves from day to day. The official policy in relation to wage increases is proclaimed to be based upon ascertaining by facts and figures whether a given industry is able to stand an increase, and, if so, precisely how great the increase can be. That policy is, of course, one more weapon in the arsenal of class collaboration. It is effective as a means of preventing action while the "experts" conduct their surveys to determine whether the workers are entitled to living wages.

But in contradiction to this theory and completely discrediting the whole policy of the so-called Workers' Education Bureau, and its director, Spencer Miller, Jr., was the address of John P. Frey who, while trying to defend the official policy on wages, in reality presented arguments that completely discredit it. Frey at least had his statistics approximately correct on the increase in productivity in this country. He showed that since 1899 production had increased more than 50 per cent, while the real wage

AT THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION



Mr. Green: "To Hell with this working class stuff!"

Special Problems Face Karelian Comrades

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE,
Special DAILY WORKER
Correspondence

(Continued from Last Issue.)

Party Organization and Press.

The Party organization consists of

3200 members, of which 700 are in

the capital. In 1922 there were only

that many in all Karelia. The "na-

tive" part of the Party includes 28

per cent Karelians and 3 per cent

Fins, this is less than their absolute

proportion of the total population,

but since their number is growing

more rapidly than that of the Rus-

sians this condition will soon be over-

come. There are two newspapers, a

Russian daily with a circulation of

4000 and a Finnish tri-weekly with a

circulation of 1500. Both are called

"Red Karelia." The Party organiza-

tion is headed by an Oblast Committee

which in turn is under the direction

of the North-west Bureau of the Cen-

tral Committee of the CPSU.

Aside from the national problem,

the Party here has to contend with

peculiar objective conditions, one of

the most difficult of which is the

lack of good transport facilities.

Aside from the single Murmansk rail-

road and the extensive but uncom-

pleted and unimproved waterways

there is virtually no way of getting

about. This was a terrible strategic

handicap in the struggles against the

Finnish Whites in 1923. Now there

is an extensive road-building program

under way, one-sixteenth of the total

budget being devoted to this item.

Many of the forest trails are so bad

that in summer the only means of

transport other than horseback is the

old Indian method of tying two sap-

ling poles to the horse's back and let-

ting them trail on behind, the freight

being fastened across the space be-

tween the poles. Several good roads

have already been built and the intro-

duction of mechanized intensive lum-

bering methods will give a big im-

petus to better land transport. Two

new railroads are also projected, both

radiating from Soroka, the big saw-

mill center, one of them to run down

the east shore of Lake Onega, there-

by offering an alternate route to

Moscow that avoids Leningrad alto-

gether. This is still a job for the

future, the immediate task is to

build roads suitable for auto-truck

transport and this is being done.

Work in the Village.

The Party meets these difficulties

with special measures. Its agit-prop

work in the villages is of two types,

called respectively "stationary" and

(literally) "perambulating." The first

involves the sending of a professional

"propagandist" to live in the village,

where he usually is engaged in

technical work for the Soviet while

running the reading hut and doing

other educational work. A somewhat

higher type of worker is required for

the "perambulating" activity. He

covers a whole county and gives 2 or 3 nights a week for a month or six weeks to each village, helping existing nuclei, reading huts, etc., and organizing new ones, preparing and smoothing the way for "stationary" workers. There were 10 such perambulating units in action this summer and the number will be increased. Of reading huts there are 60, of "Red Corners" 250. The principal distinction between the two is that the former have trained full-time propagandists in charge while the latter depend on casual local talent.

The forces for this propagandist work are trained in the SovPartshkol—School for Soviet and Party Workers. Only workers and peasants and a limited number of soviet employees are admitted. The course lasts two years, and each year 60 students are admitted to the school, half Russian and half Karelian. Teaching is in two languages, the student attending in the one in which he is most proficient. Only public school education and Grade 1 "Polit-grammar" is required as entrance qualification, and the subjects taught include Political Economy, Labor History, Soviet and Party structure and method, mathematics, and village practice. The first step on graduation is usually to take charge of a reading hut in the village or else some phase of social work in a workers' club in the town. Each student is allowed 20 roubles per month, for which he gets food, room, laundry, movie tickets, etc., and one-fourth of the students are eligible for an additional allowance of 20 roubles per month as a dependency allowance. An excellent type of worker is attracted to these courses and they seem to be conducted with fine success. Both of the comrades at the head of the school speak good English, one, Comrade Lassy, having spent some time in England after taking a Ph.D. degree in Helsingfors University, and the other, Comrade Yakula, having been a well-known figure in radical Finnish circles around Duluth prior to the I.W.W. split in the Finnish Federation in 1914.

Use Movies Extensively.

One of the best means of agitation and propaganda in the Karelian villages has proven to be the motion picture. The Party Agit-Prop Department has six movie units on the road all the time. One of its chief obstacles has been a lack of qualified operators. This was overcome by running a special training course on motion picture work for which certain party forces were commanded. The courses are to be continued. Very few villages have access to electric current so a special dynamo which can be turned by hand must be carried along to generate current for the projector lamps. The greatest interest is shown in the new Soviet-

made films, foreign pictures are seldom of a sort to be understandable or liked by the village audiences. This form of political cultural work is to be extended in view of its proven superiority over all other methods of spreading Communist enlightenment. These are of course only two of the special conditions to be coped with by the Party organization—the

difficulties of language and distance—but they serve to show the pliability of Russian Party methods to meet all requirements. Space forbids going into further detail but it is hoped that these few "Letters from Soviet Karelia" have served to show our American readers how the work of Socialist construction is going on even in the Arctic Circle.

LECKERT

By H. LEICKERT
(Translated from the Yiddish)
By A. G. Magil

NOTE.—Hirsch Leckert, a Lithuanian Jewish cobbler who could neither read nor write, has become one of the heroes of the Russian workingclass. While a member of the once revolutionary "Bund," he played a leading part in the efforts to overthrow the Czarist despotism in Lithuania. On May 5th, 1902, Leckert was arrested and thrown into jail. Despite tortures and threats, mingled with promises of clemency, he refused to divulge the names of his comrades, and on June 10th the heroic cobbler was hung on an open field on the outskirts of Vilna. His execution stirred class-conscious workers throughout Russia, and many years later, with the establishment of the workers' and peasants' government, Leckert was officially recognized as a proletarian martyr. Memorials have been built in his honor, streets named after him in the U. S. S. R., and the 25th anniversary of his death was observed throughout Soviet Russia and in other parts of the world.

H. Leickert, one of the foremost Yiddish poets and dramatists, is the author of "Rags," "Shop," "The Golem," and other plays and poems which have given him an international reputation. As a young man in Russia Leickert helped carry on the traditions of Hirsch Leckert in the "Bund," and in 1906 was arrested for revolutionary activity. He served six years at hard labor in various czarist dungeons, and was then sentenced to Siberia for life, but escaped to the United States in 1913. Leickert recently completed a new play, "Hirsch

Leckert," based on the life of this workingclass martyr. He is a frequent contributor to the "Freiheit," Yiddish Communist daily, and "The Hammer," Yiddish Communist monthly.

I am indebted to the author for a number of helpful suggestions and for permission to publish this and other translations of his work.—A. B. M.)

The moon's face tonight is big and red,
Under my oars the boat bends in the tide;
All day I've thought of Leckert who is dead,
And so the moon is rounder, greater-eyed.

Years like clambering walls rise out of the past,
They loom a muteness round my throat tight drawn;
All day I've thought of Leckert's hands that cast
The gallows on themselves in the haggard dawn.

And thus I sang to myself all the long day:

"O I know not when, but I know that there will break
Out of silence an hour that will come to each and say:
Take for yourself a dawn like Leckert's—take..."

Sway, my oars, drift wherever you choose;
Hot winds hurry the night to me as I grope;
Again, again I sing to the sacred noose,
And to my neck that quivers for the rope.

Letters From Our Readers

One Job: Twenty-three Boys Needed It.

Editor, THE DAILY WORKER:—

I am 17 years old and have been out of work for several months. Last Monday I got up at 6 o'clock in the morning and bought a paper to see if there were any jobs open. I looked in the "Boys Wanted" column and saw that a boy was wanted "to make himself useful in a clothing factory." I went there as fast as I could.

One boy was waiting when I arrived and the place wasn't open yet. I talked to him and he said he had been out of work for eight months. While we were waiting more boys came. At last the place opened and all of us ran up the stairs to apply for the job. The man in the office said the boss would not be in until 8:30 o'clock, so we waited some more. More and more boys kept coming until there were 23. Twenty-three boys waiting for one job!

As soon as the boss was ready, the boys crowded into the office, but he said to them: "Sorry, boys. But I hired

a boy Saturday." All of us went away very discouraged.

—William Narotsky, Cleveland.

Only Real Labor Paper.

Editor, THE DAILY WORKER:—

On June 1st I asked you to stop sending me the DAILY WORKER while I was on a four months camping trip. Well, I am back now, so please send me the paper at once. I believe THE DAILY WORKER is the only real labor paper.

—A. W. Barton, Harlan, Iowa.

Invent "Flying Antenna."

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, Oct. 14. — The trans-Atlantic plane "The Dawn" is using a new thing in radio antenna construction today.

It is known as "the flying antenna." In case of a forced landing, with the regular antenna submerged, a kite to which is attached an antenna with one end fastened to the radio set of "The Dawn" can be flown.

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THE great love entertained for the late Samuel Gompers by his survivors in the official family of the A. F. of L. is demonstrated by the amount of the collection for the Gompers' Memorial Fund. Since the inauguration of the fund on December 20, 1924, until August 31, 1927, the enormous sum of \$98.50 has been garnered by his faithful followers. At this rate there should be enough money raised by the end of this century to build an ivory tower in honor of Sam's memory about the size of a five cent cigar. It is interesting to note that the A. F. of L. collected \$1,606.06 for the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Building Fund in just two years.

AS a terpsichorean of international repute King Alfonso of Spain is accustomed to shaky movements but the latest political upheaval in his kingdom is no Charleston. The decapitating sword has often been halted perilously near the royal jugular, there is reason to believe that the present threat against the Alfonso-Rivera regime is one of the most serious that ever faced this pair. Alfonso is personally blamed for the Moroccan fiasco, but revolutionists who know their economic onions prefer to believe that Alfonso and de Rivera are the tools of certain financiers rather than that the ill-fated attempt to build up an empire in North Africa was conceived by the royal sheik in order to enhance his prestige with the wives of ambassadors to Spain and particularly to render his attentions more persona grata to the daughters of American sausage manufacturers, subway contractors and bootleggers who might spurn Mr. Alfonso's: "Can I have the next dance?" unless they were assured that the request came from the head of an empire and not from the chief of a tottering kingdom.

WILL ROGERS, one of America's favorite clowns, is betting with William Randolph Hearst that Coolidge will run again. Arthur Brisbane who was originally challenged is more tight-fisted than his superior officer in the yellow-press syndicate. Arthur dodged the gamble. Hearst bases his opinion that Coolidge will not run again on the ground of Calvin's patriotism, his personal honor and the hostility of the American people to a third term. Hearst's good man, Brisbane, used much time and newspaper space trying to convince the populace that Coolidge is now serving his first term in office. Evidently he did not succeed in converting Hearst. Rogers, the clown, favors the re-election of Coolidge on the ground that the country and his party need him.

ANOTHER clown, more famous than Rogers, is boasting Benito Mussolini. The clown is none other than the socialist, George Bernard Shaw. Shaw, once a thorn in the side of the British ruling classes, is now one of the chief human ornaments in the empire. The shafts of his satire that once pricked the anatomy of the British ruling class are now directed against the revolutionary elements and the man who prides himself on establishing the dictatorship of the minority by a policy of murder and assassination denounces the men who set up a government of the workers and peasants in Russia for the benefit of the majority. Pre-war Shaw is no more like post-war Shaw than pre-war Scotch is like the post-war brand.

JOHN H. WALKER, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, is a disappointed man. John of the dripping eye lashes, appeared at the Los Angeles convention in a lance in rest against the Communists, pacifists and other evil-doers. It was time to put these pesky critics of Wall Street in their place and the lachrymal prodigy of Springfield was to become a 20th century Jack The Giant Killer. Like the mythological buffoon who essayed to make the sickly king's daughter laugh at the risk of losing his head in the event of failure, John took a chance on being laughed out of the convention unless his efforts met with the approval of the monarchs of the A. F. of L. powwow. Here's what happened.

JOHN introduced a resolution assailing pacifists, charging them with being in the pay of Wall Street. It happened that Matthew Woll had just endorsed a resolution denouncing them for not being in the pay of Wall Street, and for carrying on in such a manner that, if their activities were not halted, Wall Street would not have a dime to give anybody. Here was a man who wanted to make it a misdemeanor to accept money from Wall Street. This would never do. So John was figuratively taken over the convention's knee and spanked on the seat of his political intelligence. Labor fakery may be devoid of political morality but it does not necessarily follow that they are devoid of sense. Now, everybody is laughing at big-hearted John, the fellow who had all the requisite qualities for greatness except brains.

WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, OCT. 15, 1927.

This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER

ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

JOHN REED

By ALBERT RHYS WILLIAMS

The following appreciation of John Reed was written for the Tenth Anniversary Edition of the masterpiece on the Russian Revolution "Ten Days That Shook the World," which is being published in the Soviet Union by State Publishing Trust.—Ed.

THE first American city in which the longshoremen refused to load war supplies for the Kolchak armies was Portland, on the Pacific Coast. In this city on the 22nd of Oct., 1887, John Reed was born.

His father was one of those bluff sturdy pioneers such as Jack London pictures in his tales of the West. A witty man, a hater of shams and hypocrisy. Instead of siding with the rich and powerful he stood against them, and when the trusts like great octopuses got a strangle-hold upon the forests and other natural resources of the state he fought them bitterly. He was persecuted, beaten and ousted from office. But he never capitulated.

Thus from his father John Reed received a goodly inheritance—fighting blood, a first-class brain and a spirit of high courage and daring. His brilliant talents early manifested themselves, and on completing high school he was sent to the most famous university in America—Harvard. Hither the oil kings, coal barons and steel magnates were wont to send their sons. They well knew that after four years spent in sport, luxury and "the passionless pursuit of passionless knowledge," their sons would come forth with minds altogether freed from any taint of radicalism. Every year in the college and universities tens of thousands of American youths are thus transformed into defenders of the present order—into White Guards of reaction.

John Reed spent four years inside the walls of Harvard where his personal charm and ability made him a general favorite. He came in daily contact with the young scions of wealth and privilege. He attended the solemn lectures of the orthodox teachers of sociology. He listened to the teachings of the high priests of capitalism—the professors of political economy. Then, like a blow in the face of these learned know-nothings he organized a Socialist Club right in the centre of this stronghold of plutocracy. His elders consoled themselves with the idea that this was only a youthful fancy: "He'll drop his radicalism," they said, "as soon as he passes out of the college gates into the world."

John Reed completed his course, took his degree, went out into the world, and in an incredibly short time, conquered it. Conquered it by his love of life, his enthusiasm and his pen. In the university as editor of the satirical "Lampoon" he had already wielded a facile and brilliant pen. Now there began to pour from it a stream of poems, stories, dramas. Editors competed with one another for his services, magazines began to pay him almost fabulous sums, great newspapers commissioned him to report important affairs in foreign lands.

Thus he became a traveler up and down the highways of the world. Whoever wanted to keep in touch with current events had only to follow John Reed, for wherever anything significant was occurring, there, like a stormy petrel, he was sure to be.

In Paterson the textile workers transformed their strike into a revolutionary cyclone—John Reed was in the centre of it.

In Colorado the serfs of Rockefeller crawled out of their trenches and refused to be driven back by the clubs and rifles of the gunmen—John Reed was there with the rebels.

In Mexico the peons raised the banner of revolt and headed by Villa advanced upon the capital—John Reed on horseback rode forward with them.

The account of this last exploit appeared in "The Metropolitan," and later in the book "Revolutionary Mexico." In lyric fashion he pictured the red and purple mountains and the vast deserts "sentinelled by the giant cactus and the Spanish needle." He was captivated by the great plains. Still more was he captivated by their inhabitants mercilessly exploited by the landlords and the Catholic Church. He shows them driving their herds from the mountain meadows, flocking in to join the armies of liberation, singing around the camp fires at night, and the cold and hungry, tattered and barefoot, fighting magnificently for land and freedom.

The imperialist world war broke out and John Reed followed the thunder of the guns—in France, Germany, in Italy, in Turkey, in the Balkans and even here in Russia. For his exposure of the treachery of the czar's "chinovniks" and the collection of material showing their participation in the organization of Jewish pogroms, he was arrested by the gendarmes, together with the famous artist Bord-



JOHN REED

man Robinson. But as always, thanks to some intrigue or miracle of bluff or humor, he wriggled out of their clutches and went laughing on to the next adventure.

Danger never held him back. It was meat and drink to him. He was always penetrating into forbidden zones, into the front-line trenches.

Vivid in my memory is my trip with John Reed and Boris Reinstein to the Riga front in September 1917. Our automobile was going south, toward Wenden, when the German artillery began dropping shells on a little village to the east. At once this village became for John Reed the most interesting spot in the world. He insisted that we go there. Cautiously we crept forward, when suddenly a big shell burst behind us, and the road we had just passed heaved up in the air, a black fountain of smoke and dust. Convulsively we clutched one another in fear, but a minute later, John Reed's face was shining with delight. Apparently some inner demand of his nature was satisfied.

So he wandered over all the world, into all countries, on all fronts, passing from one high adventure to another. But he was not simply an adventurer, a traveller, a journalist, a spectator from the side-lines, calmly surveying the anguish of human beings. On the contrary, their sufferings were his sufferings. All this chaos, dirt, pain and blood-letting was an insult to his sense of justice and decency. He strove hard to discover the roots of all these evils and then to tear them out by the roots.

So back from his journeyings he returned to New York—not for rest, but for new work and agitation.

Out of Mexico he returned to declare: Yes, in Mexico there is revolt and chaos, but responsibility for this lies not on the landless peons but on those who foment trouble by supplying gold and weapons—that is, upon the rival American and English oil companies.

Out of Paterson he returned to organize in the biggest hall in New York, in Madison Square Garden, a grandiose dramatic representation called "the battle of the Paterson proletariat with capital."

Out of Colorado he returned with the story of the Ludlow Massacre, some of its horrors eclipsing the Lena massacre in Siberia. He related how the mine workers were thrown out of their homes, how they lived in tents, how these tents were kerosene-saturated and set on fire, how the fleeing workers were shot down by soldiers, and how twenty women and children perished in the flames. Turning upon Rockefeller, the king of millionaires, he said: "These are your mines. These are your hired thugs and gunmen. You are the murderer!"

So from the battlefields he returned not with futile chatter about atrocities of the war on one side or the other, but with curses upon war itself as the one great atrocity—a blood-bath organized by the rival imperialisms. In "The Liberator," a radical revolutionary journal to which without fee he contributed the best of his writings, he published a ferocious anti-militarist article, under the caption: "Get a Tight-jacket Ready for Your Soldier Son." Along with the other editors he was haled before the New York courts to be tried for treason. The prosecutor made every effort to obtain a sentence of guilty from the patriotic jury, going so far as to have a band play national hymns near the court while the trial was proceeding. But Reed and his colleagues stood by their convictions. When he boldly declared that he considered it his duty to fight for the social revolution under the revolutionary flag, the prosecutor put the question:

"But in the present war you would fight under the American flag?"

"No!" categorically replied Reed.

"Why not?"

In answer Reed delivered a passionate speech in which he depicted the horrors he had witnessed on the battlefields. So vivid, so heart-moving, that even some of the prejudiced petty bourgeois jurors were moved to tears and the editors were acquitted.

Just as America entered the world war it happened that he underwent an operation removing one of his kidneys. The surgeons declared him unfit for military service.

"The loss of one kidney may exempt me from service in the war between the nations," he said, "but it won't exempt me from service in the war between the classes."

In Russia he discerned the first skirmishes in this great class war and hither he hurried in the summer of 1917.

Swiftly analyzing the situation, he saw that the conquest of power by the proletariat was logical and inevitable. But its delay and postponement troubled him. Every morning he rose and looked out of the door to see whether the revolution had arrived. Each time with something like irritation he found it hadn't. Finally Smolny gave the signal, and the masses moved forward into the revolutionary struggle. And quite naturally, John Reed moved forward with them. He was everywhere. At the dissolution of the Preparliament, the erection of the barricades, the ovation for Lenin and Zinoviev emerging from underground, the fall of the Winter Palace.

But all this he relates in his book.

His materials he picked up on all sides moving from place to place. He gathered complete files of "Pravda," "Izvestia," all proclamations, brochures, placards and posters. He had a particular passion for posters. Whenever a new one appeared and he couldn't get it any other way, he didn't hesitate to tear it from the walls.

In those days posters came from the press so thick and fast that it was difficult to find space for them on the boardings. Cadet, Socialist Revolutionary, Menshevik, Left S. R. and Bolshevik posters were plastered one on top of another. So deep that once Reed ripped off sixteen of them at one pull. Bursting into my room, waving the big paper slab he cried: "Look! At one sweep I've bagged the whole Revolution and Counter-Revolution!"

Thus in various ways he gathered together a magnificent collection of materials. So magnificent was it, that when he came to the New York wharf in the Spring of 1918, the agents of the American attorney-general (minister of justice) took it away from him. He succeeded, however, in laying hands on it again and hiding himself with it in a little room in New York, amidst the rattle of the elevated trains rushing by overhead and the roar of the subway trains beneath him, he pounded out on his typewriter "Ten Days That Shook the World."

The American fascists of course didn't want this book to reach the public. Six times they broke into the office of the publishing house, trying to steal

(Continued on Page Two)

JOHN REED

(Continued from Page One)

it. On his photograph, John Reed wrote, "To my publisher, Horace Liveright, who nearly ruined himself publishing this book."

This book was only one product of his literary activities in connection with his propaganda of the truth about Russia. The bourgeoisie, naturally, wanted none of this truth. Hating and fearing the Russian Revolution, they tried to drown it in a flood of lies. An endless stream of dirt and slander poured from the political platforms, the moving picture screen, out of the columns of newspapers and magazines. Magazines that once were begging for his articles, now refused to print a single line he wrote. But they couldn't close his mouth. He spoke before numberless mass meetings.

He created his own magazine. He became editor of the left wing socialist journal, "The Revolutionary Age," and afterwards "The Communist." Article after article he wrote for "The Liberator." He travelled up and down America, participating in conferences, filling and firing everyone around him with facts, enthusiasm and revolutionary spirit, and finally organizing in the centre of American capitalism the Communist Workers Party—exactly as ten years earlier he organized the Socialist Club in the heart of Harvard University.

The "wise men" as usual had made a mistake. John Reed's radicalism turned out to be anything but a "passing fancy." Contrary to prophecies, his contact with the world had not cured him of it. It had only confirmed and buttressed it. How strong and deep that radicalism now was they might find for themselves in reading "The Voice of Labor," the new Communist organ of which he was editor. The American bourgeoisie now understood that in their country there was a real revolutionist. This very word "revolutionist" now makes them tremble. True in the distant past there were revolutionists in America and even now there are societies enjoying high honor and respect like "The Daughters of the American Revolution," and "Sons of the American Revolution." Thus the reactionary bourgeoisie paid tribute to the memory of the revolutionists of 1776. But these revolutionists long ago had passed into the world beyond. John Reed was a live revolutionist, an extraordinarily live one—a challenge to them and a scourge.

One thing only was left for them to do with him—lock him up. So they arrested him—not once or twice, but twenty times. In Philadelphia the police closed the hall refusing to let him speak in it. But he mounted a soap-box and from this rostrum addressed the great crowd that packed the street. So successful a meeting and so many sympathizers that when he was arrested for "violation of order" it was impossible to get a verdict of guilty from the jury. There was hardly an American city that felt altogether right if it hadn't arrested John Reed at least once. But he always manages to be liberated on bail, or to have his trial postponed and straightway again took up the battle on some new arena.

The western bourgeoisie acquired the habit of

ascribing all its evils and misfortunes to the Russian Revolution. One of the most heinous of its crimes was that it had transformed this talented young American into a flaming fanatical revolutionist. So thought the bourgeoisie. But in reality not quite so.

It was not Russia that made John Reed into a revolutionist. From the day of his birth revolutionary American blood flowed in his veins. Yes, though America is always pictured as fat, self-satisfied, capitalist and reactionary, still in its arteries runs rebellion and revolt. Recall the great rebels of the past, Thomas Paine, Walt Whitman, John Brown and Parsons. And John Reed's comrades, and fellow-fighters of today, Bill Haywood, Robert Minor, Ruthenberg and Foster. Remember the industrial wars at Homestead, Pullman, Lawrence and the fighting I. W. W. (Industrial Workers of the World). All these—leaders and masses—are of pure American origin. And though at present it is not very evident, still in the blood of Americans runs a strong strain of rebellion.

Consequently, it cannot be said that Russia made a revolutionist out of John Reed. But it did make out of him a scientific thinking and consequential revolutionist. That is its great service, it compelled him to load his desk with the books of Marx, Engels and Lenin. It gave him an understanding of historic processes and the march of events. It compelled him to substitute for his somewhat hazy humanitarian views, the hard rough facts of economics. And it impelled him to become a teacher of the American labor movement and to try to place beneath it the same scientific foundations that he had put under his own convictions.

"But politics are not your forte, Jack!" his friends used to say to him. "You are an artist, not a propagandist. You should devote your talents to creative literary work." He often felt the force of such words. For in his head always were germinating new poems, novels and dramas, all the time seeking to express themselves, to find form. So when his friends would insist that he should throw aside revolutionary propaganda and sit down to write, he would answer with a smile, "All right, I'll do so directly."

But not for a moment did he stop his revolutionary activities. He couldn't. The Russian Revolution had wrought its spell upon him and possessed him utterly. It had made him its conscript and compelled him to subjugate his wavering anarchistic disposition to the stern discipline of Communism; it sent him like a prophet with a flaming torch throughout the cities of America; it drew him back to Moscow in 1919 to work in the Comintern on the fusion of the two Communist parties.

Recharged with new facts and revolutionary theory he set out again on the underground route to New York. Betrayed by a sailor and taken from ship-board, he was thrown into solitary confinement in a Finnish prison. Then back again to Russia; writing in the Communist International; collecting materials for a new book; delegate to the Congress of the Peoples of the East in Baku. Stricken by typhus,

probably picked up in the Caucasus, his constitution exhausted by overwork could make no resistance to the disease and on Sunday, October 17th, he died.

Like John Reed there were other warriors who fought against the counter-revolutionary front in America and Europe as gloriously as the Red Army fought against the counter-revolutionary front in the U. S. S. R. Some fell victims of pogroms, others were silenced in prisons. One perished in a storm of the White Sea returning to France. Another in an aeroplane distributing proclamations of protest against intervention was hurled to his death in San Francisco. Ferocious as was the onslaught of imperialism upon the revolution it might have been still more so were it not for these fighters. They did something to hold back the counter-revolutionary assault. Not only Russians, Ukrainians, Tartars, and Caucasians helped to make the Russian Revolution, but to a small extent at any rate, French, German, English and Americans.

Amongst these "non-Russian" figures, John Reed stands out preeminently because he was a man of exceptional abilities, cut down in the very flower of his manhood.

When from Helsingfors and Reval came the first rumors about his death, we thought that these were simply the regular lies fabricated in the course of the daily work of the counter-revolutionary lie-factories. But the announcement was repeated, and when Louise Bryant confirmed it we were compelled in spite of all our hopes to believe it.

Although John Reed died an exile from his own land, and with the sentence of five years imprisonment hanging over his head even the bourgeois press paid their respect to him as an artist and a man. Bourgeois hearts felt a great relief—no longer was there John Reed to expose their falsehood and hypocrisy to chastise them mercilessly with his pen.

The radical world of America suffered an irreparable loss. It is very difficult for comrades living outside America to understand the feeling of bereavement caused by his death. Russians consider it altogether natural, and self-understood that a man should die for his convictions. On this score not a bit of sentimentalism. Here in the Soviet Union thousands and tens of thousands have perished for socialism. But in America such sacrifices have been comparatively few. If you will, John Reed was the first martyr of the Communist Revolution, forerunner of the coming thousands. The sudden ending of his meteoric career in far away blockaded Russia was for American Communists a terrible blow.

One consolation for his old friends and comrades is the fact that John Reed lies in the one place in all the world where he would like to lie—on the Red Square, under the Kremlin Wall. Here, as a memorial in harmony with his character is an unheaven granite boulder, on which are chiselled the words:

JOHN REED
Delegate to the III International
1920

The British Trade Union Congress

The following article on the proceedings of the recent conference of the British Trade Union Congress, by Comrade William Paul, editor of The Sunday Worker and prominent British left wing leader, is of unusual interest to American workers at this time when the most reactionary convention ever held by the A. F. of L. has just concluded its business in Los Angeles. Tho the British labor fakery is not as crude or as brutally frank as their American prototypes, there is no fundamental difference in their attitude. Both favor class-peace instead of the class struggle and war on the militants in the labor movement, rather than war against the capitalists.
—Editor.

ONE outstanding feature of the Trades Union Congress was the plea for "industrial peace."

Needless to say the capitalist press enthusiastically supported the president of the T. U. C. in his plea for closer collaboration between workers and employers. The heads of large industrial syndicates such as L. Hitchens—of Cammell Laird and Co.—welcomed the "suggestions thrown out by Mr. Hicks."

As the congress began on "industrial peace" so it ended in the same key. This was seen in the opposition to the resolution, moved by the Furnishing Trades Association, against "industrial peace."

The most distinguished defenders of "industrial peace" were Robert Smillie and Ben Turner.

In his dream of industrial harmony, Ben Turner declared that he yearned for the ending of strikes and lockouts.

The dreamer of Edinburgh, however, had a rude awakening when he reached Yorkshire and found that the secretary of the employers had notified his union as follows:

"I am instructed to inform you that after careful consideration of the conditions prevail-

By WILLIAM PAUL

(Editor, SUNDAY WORKER, London).

ing throughout the wool textile industry, the employers have come to the conclusion that the time has come when notice must be given to terminate the existing wage agreements."

The letter went on to state that the employers intended to enforce their decision on November 26th. While the textile leaders had been gaily prattling about industrial peace, the employers had been busy at work preparing an attack on 140,000 workers.

ANOTHER of the dreamers at Edinburgh was Robert Smillie, who wafted into the debate to attack Cook, and to show the advantages of peaceful methods. Unless his slumber is too deep even he must have awakened to realize what is happening in the coal fields.

So desperate are the conditions there—through increased hours, reduced wages, unemployment, and victimization—that a band of miners has signified their intention to march to London and make a protest when parliament reassembles.

IN order to understand why the official leaders of the Trades Union Congress are enthusiastically advocating "industrial peace," it is necessary to remember two things.

Firstly, the employers are in such a plight—as a result of the increasing chaos of capitalism—that the only way they can see of increasing their profits and expanding trade is to attack the already low standard of living of the workers.

Secondly, the workers have retreated so far, since 1921, at the behest of the present Trade Union leaders, that they are now determined to make no fur-

ther sacrifices to the employers. This determination was heroically revealed when the rank and file stood behind the miners last year, and forced forward the general strike over the heads of the leaders.

The general strike proved the courage and fighting capacity of the rank and file. It showed, too, that the employers and their government were prepared to use every weapon—from radio lies to tanks—to enforce wage reductions and longer hours upon the workers. It also demonstrated that the official leadership of the Trades Union Congress was afraid to fight for the workers because the new conditions of the struggle—which has passed from the sectional to the mass basis—involves a policy that brings the industrial organization into open conflict with capitalism and its state machine.

The present leaders, as the general strike proved, being afraid to conduct a struggle upon the new mass basis, are compelled to retreat before the employers and their government. This retreat, as the general strike further proved, means the desertion of the workers at the critical moment of struggle. So apparent has become this tendency for the leaders to run away that it has become necessary to attempt to show that it was being done according to a definite and preconceived policy called "industrial peace."

So long as cowardice and ineptitude could be translated into and accepted as a virtue, called "industrial peace," the leaders were perfectly happy. This was another of their dreams.

BUT the attacks of the employers upon the workers do not cease because the labor leaders dream about "social harmony." Indeed, the opposite is true. The more the leaders retreat the more brazen and open becomes the attack of the employers and the government upon the workers at home and abroad.

(Continued on page 5)

Paris Protests Death of Sacco and Vanzetti

IT WAS at daybreak of the 23d of August that Paris learned of the crime.

Hope had ebbed during the last few hours. A few minutes after five o'clock it was no longer possible to doubt.

The deed had been done.

By 6:30 the wild course of the horrible news had crossed Paris and the suburbs.

Electrocuted! That terrible word made the faces of the workers blench. They grew pale. Emotion governed them. They hesitated. Then, suddenly, the indignation burst forth:

"The dirty beasts! The dirty beasts!"

For a moment a movement stirred the huge incredulous throng of workers. Then anger flashed from their eyes.

On the subway stations, which vomited their daily torrent of proletarians into the gray day, the same scenes were repeated. Doubt, hesitation, stupor. And this cry of reprobation repeated a thousand times:

"The dirty beasts! The dirty beasts!"

The news of the execution passed from mouth to mouth, flew from house to house, ran from street to street. A rumor rapidly took form. The people muttered protestation.

Since 1921 the French working class had made the case of the two martyrs its own.

From now on the campaign for Sacco and Vanzetti will count as one of the most significant episodes in the struggle of labor in France.

In days to come it will be necessary to disentangle the lessons of this gigantic international combat against the most rapacious and most aggressive capitalism. Now let us limit ourselves to retracing for the American workers the last incidents of that struggle.

On August 3 while the social democratic papers were piling up the protests of the intellectual and political circles, the Communist Party decided to appeal directly to the shops, to the offices, to the factories. "Let Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations be organized everywhere at closing time in order that protests against the crime may be voted by hundreds of thousands," such was the slogan of the Communist Party.

That night, the proletariat of Lyons, marshalled in a huge war front, gave its true class significance to the struggle for Sacco and Vanzetti. Even in

By GABRIEL PERI

Foreign Editor of Humanite.

that town, of which M. Herriot is the chief magistrate, the workers of all opinions organized two splendid meetings. Obeying the orders of the prefect of the Rhone, the police resorted to unheard of provocation and charged the demonstrators, using arms. But the Lyons meeting found its echo throughout the whole of France.

On the day following that tragic night, the news of the decision of the governor of Massachusetts reached Paris. Fuller had ordered the crime. On the same evening the Parisian workers were informed of it in the course of a meeting called by the trade union organizations of the Paris district. "Only an immense demonstration of strength can prevent the crime," declared Racamoni, the secretary of the C. T. G. U., and amidst reverberating applause he read the Manifesto of the C. T. G. U. calling for a general strike. This decision was enthusiastically approved.

At the close, as the crowd of workers demanding a pardon and liberation for the imprisoned men broke up, the police hurled themselves on the workers and with ferocious brutality assaulted Jacques Duclos, the Communist deputy from Paris, who had to be taken to a hospital.

The strike was to take place on Monday. Sunday a new demonstration rallied 100,000 workers around the red flags. In compact ranks, the Parisian workers filed along the streets of the great city. Huge placards carried the following inscriptions:

"Justice for Sacco and Vanzetti, condemned to be electrocuted because they are friends of the people and enemies of the American capitalists."

"Sympathizers, without reference to opinion, you must intervene against the crime which is being prepared."

"In America the seat of justice is the electric chair."

"A general strike to save Sacco and Vanzetti!"

"1887-1927! Dates which illustrate American justice!"

"The Chicago tragedy must not be repeated! Long live Sacco and Vanzetti!"

Several times, loaded automobiles, carrying the

American flag, were greeted with cries of "Pardon! Pardon!" repeated a thousand times.

Thereupon the tourists from the new world made known their presence and replied: "Long Live Sacco and Vanzetti!"

Luigia Vanzetti, who arrived in Paris the same morning was the object of an endless ovation. Twenty meetings shouted to the echo cries which seemed to be uttered from the very depth of the proletarian crowd. "Down with Fuller! A pardon! A pardon!"

The same day all France responded to the demonstrations in Paris. A united front meeting took place at Roubaix, demonstrations at Havre, Dieppe, Sotteville, Tours, Toulouse, Oran.

Finally on Monday, the 8th of August, came the general strike. The C. G. T. U. had thus accomplished its slogans:

"If, in spite of the universal condemnation, the American plutocrats effect their frightful crime, it will be necessary to get at them by any means whatever: That is why, if the horrible sentence is maintained in spite of everything, the C. G. T. U. announces that the twenty-four-hour strike action must be prolonged in the following way:

"1.—Boycott by the consumers of all products, commodities, and merchandise, imported from America and of products made in American factories in France;

"2.—Refusal by the organizations of sailors, harbor-workers, railway workers to transport these products;

"3.—In the same way, boycott of the representatives of Yankee plutocracy and in particular of the members of the American Legion;

"4.—Boycott of every exhibition, play or attraction of American origin."

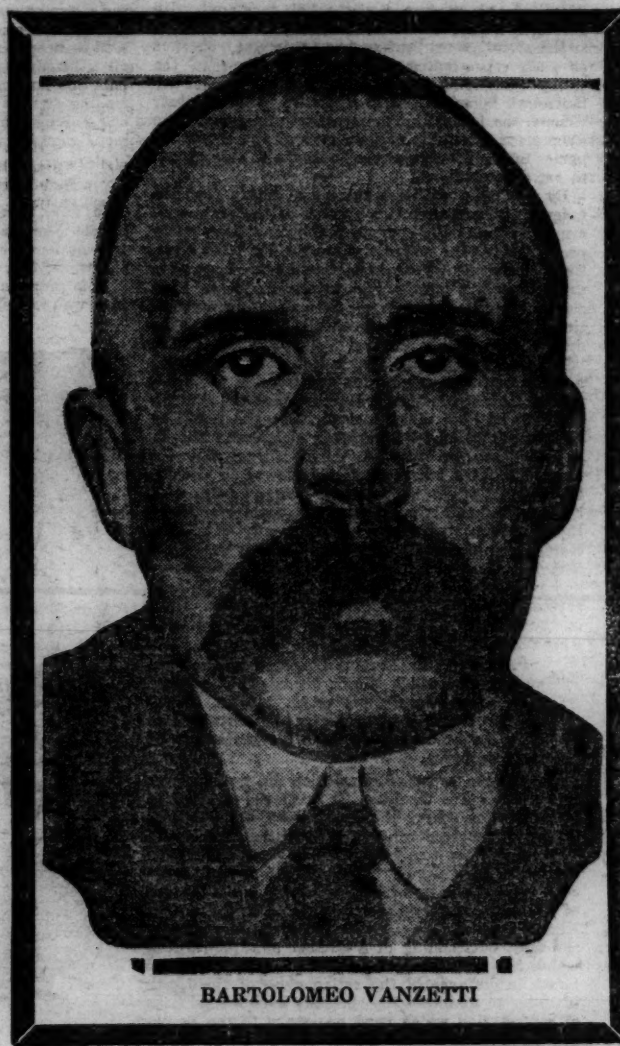
The order to strike was everywhere followed with an admirable discipline. Centers like Lyons, St. Etienne, Cette, Alais, Le Boucau, Avignon, Beziers, Dunkerque, Cyonnax, Marseilles, Montpellier, Douai, Havre, etc., gave themselves completely and saw the workers rise and demonstrate their will to tear from the murderers the two martyrs who symbolize the ferocious repression unchained by the imperialists.

In the Paris district, the movement gave similar proofs that the laboring masses of the Faubourgs and the suburbs were stirred by the universal condemnation.

(Continued on page 5)



NICOLA SACCO



BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI

The Ku Klux Klan

By SAM DARCY

"Hegel says somewhere that upon the stage of universal history all great events and personalities re-appear in one fashion or another. He forgot to add that on the first occasion they appear as a tragedy; on the second, as a farce."

—Eighteenth Brumaire—Marx.

ORIGINALLY the Ku Klux Klan was founded in Pulaski, Tennessee in May, 1866. It was born out of the attempt of the defeated Southern plantation owners to retrieve some of the losses which they had incurred as a ruling class as a result of the victory of the Northern capitalists.

Immediately after the end of the Civil War groups of "carpet-baggers" (Northern politicians) mostly from the republican party which was the party of Northern capital, took hold of the political machinery of the South. However, finding themselves unable to cope with the rich of the South they had to find and develop some new forces so as to utilize it for the purpose of crushing the Southern landowners to the wishes of the Northern capitalists. The newly liberated Negroes gave them their opportunity.

The Southern plantation owners in their struggle to retain their former position and to drive the Negroes back to as great a degree of slavery as possible organized both secretly and openly. The Ku Klux Klan was the most effective of all its organizations because it did not follow the rules of "democracy" laid down by Northern capitalism but instead made its own code which, of course, came into sharp conflict with the federal government.

The constitution of the old klan states that its purpose is to aid the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers, but this was only a symbol. It limited its membership to those living in the Southern states which participated in the secession movement against the North; it excluded from its membership those who had fought on the Northern side in the Civil War; it declared itself particularly to be an organ for fighting the republican party and taking away the control of the recently liberated Negroes from that party; its salute was the salute of the Southern Army during the Civil War.

Those writers who have written favorably of this organization boast that soon after it began to function effectively, the "hitherto unstable and increasingly independent labor element, particularly the Negroes, were now under control." The methods used by the klan were extremely terroristic similar to those of the modern fascists but peppered with American vigor. The contest between the Northern and the Southern politicians grew very much sharper as each representing the various sections of the ruling class tried to use the existing situation for their own benefit: the Northerners using as their weapon the federal government, who on the surface simply fought the terroristic acts of the secret societies of the South, and the Southerners using these secret organizations.

By 1868, the situation became so sharp that the federal government and a number of the state governments under the control of the republican party proceeded to take action against the Ku Klux Klan. Thus, during that year, in various states, laws were passed making membership in the Ku Klux Klan a crime against the state and imposing severe penalties. The movement to crush the klan became so drastic that finally General Forrest, who was the "Grand Wizard" of the klan, in February 1869 issued a proclamation dissolving the organization. It is important to note in this connection that the dissolution of the klan did not mean that the Southern landowners had been completely defeated. The issue had been, as raised in the South, whether the newly liberated Negro shall be allowed to develop to the point where he become a political force who, by very fact of his great numbers, could overwhelm the Southern capitalists. It was only after the Northern capitalists had promised that it would not permit such a condition by withdrawing its army and recalling its imposed politicians that Southern capitalism liquidated its "extra-legal" method. Thus, in the dissolution order for the original Ku Klux Klan the Grand Wizard said:

"The Invisible Empire has accomplished the purpose for which it was organized. Civil law now affords ample protection to life, liberty and property. . . . The better elements of society are no longer in dread for the safety of their property. . . ."

The official order of dissolution did not however actually dissolve the klan. It continued to exist in localities throughout the South until the Southern landowners were absolutely assured that the Northern ruling class really intended to permit them the use of the federal government to protect their interests against the new-born proletariat. By the end of the 19th century the remnants of this Ku Klux Klan had gone into complete oblivion. It was only the most outstanding of a number of organizations which had been created by the ruling class of the South in defiance of the ruling class of the North in order to maintain the specially severe conditions of exploitation which were necessary to the Southern landowners if they were to thrive.

The modern Ku Klux Klan was organized in 1915 by Colonel Wm. Joseph Simmons, a Southern adventurer. The klan actually had no growth and was merely a small sect. It had copied all the rituals, costumes and other mummery from the original klan. Its attempt to utilize the tradition of the klan of the previous century was farcical, however, and no one paid any serious attention to it. Where in the nineteenth century the klan did its tragic work for a defeated class who did not have the machinery of the federal government at their command, the klan of the twentieth century was created to serve the bourgeoisie who did have the federal state machinery but yet wanted this extra-legal method to maintain conditions of exploitation that even the federal government did not dare to champion openly.

With the end of the World War there came a tremendous industrialization and trustification of production—greater than America, and probably the entire world had ever seen before. This did not leave the South untouched but on the contrary introduced manufacturing to so great a degree that now large masses of Negroes were drawn away from the plantations into industry. Thus the proletarianization of important sections of the Southern Negroes gave this hitherto apathetic mass new possibilities of organization as a class for struggle against their Southern masters for better conditions. This was enhanced by the soldiers, both Negro and poor white, returning from the war, who had had a consciousness of their power instilled in them by what they had experienced, and now began asserting themselves.

The Ku Klux Klan in their propaganda utilized these various dangers to the rulers for stirring the bourgeoisie and their agents to greater efforts to suppress the lower classes. One news bulletin issued by their "Exalted Cyclops" says:

"...not many months ago there was a riot in the Negro district (Norfolk, Va.) caused by Negro soldiers attacking a district police station to release a Negro prisoner. . . . He (the police commissioner who had joined the Ku Klux Klan) welcomed us. . . . Our military company is to be trained and 260 repeating rifles will be turned over to us in time of trouble."

In Mobile, Alabama, the workers in the government shipyards had gone on strike. These events were symptomatic of the conditions all over the South. The steel strike was then beginning to extend its scope into the Southern steel mills. This was all utilized in the propaganda of the klan. Their bulletins and newspapers and the speeches of their leading figures are full of references to the threatening danger of an organized working class. Simmons says in one article:

"Americans do not realize that they sleep on a Red Volcano's edge."

In the "Searchlight" the organ of the klan, an article is printed in which they warn that the "Third International of Moscow. . . is working to overthrow all the. . . governments of the world."

This propaganda was not enough however. If the klan was to mobilize the middle class as was its aim,

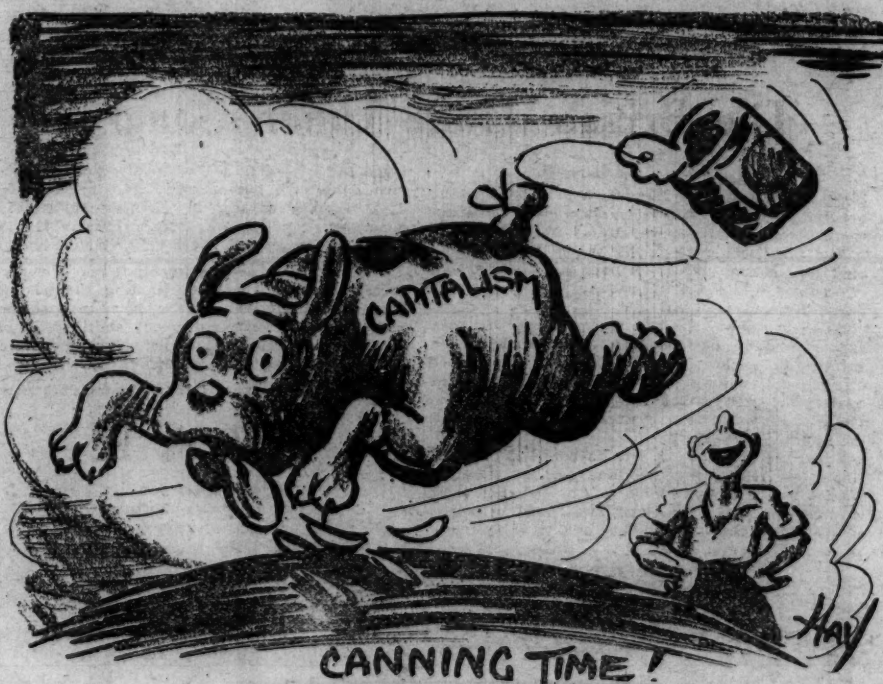
it had to raise some issues affecting its potential members in their community. Thus it raised the issue which was of long standing among the Southern professional and business elements, of keeping the Negro in a state of social and economic inferiority. The manifestations of increased consciousness among the Negroes made such propaganda as this very effective among these elements. The middle class having always hid their unmoral sex life by highly moral pretenses, now raised the cry of saving the respectability of bourgeois family life (they only threatened it!). The South being overwhelmingly protestant in religion and the middle class being very bigoted in their protestantism, the klan also raised the cry as to the danger of catholicism from Rome seizing the United States government. They utilized for this purpose an alleged document issued by Pope Leo XIII, in which he asserts that the American continent belongs to him and his church by virtue of its discovery by a catholic, Columbus, and the time is soon coming when he will take forcible possession, at which time "it will be the duty of the faithful to exterminate all heretics found within the jurisdiction of the United States."

This propaganda against social equality for the Negro, against the danger of a growing proletariat, and for religious bigotry appealed tremendously to the Southern middle class and there can be no doubt but that large numbers were drawn into the Ku Klux Klan and a still larger number influenced by its propaganda. A careful perusal of the propaganda, leaflets, booklets, etc. issued by the klan clearly shows that it was all aimed to appeal to the economic interest and social priggishness of the petty bourgeoisie of the South. The actual membership, however, has been grossly exaggerated. In 1921, at the time when the organization was reaching its height, a congressional investigation showed it to have a total membership of 85,126 on its books while the newspapers throughout the country were declaring it to have 500,000 to 700,000 members.

Until 1923, the organization increased its membership somewhat, but since then the organization disintegrated through exposure of its mummery, through internal factional struggle by leaders and groups of leaders for power and through severe attacks by other organizations. Today, it is safe to say that their strength is approximately what it was in 1921, about 80,000 members and this largely confined to the South, and a small part in the West.

Actually the klan has failed to accomplish any serious purpose. The bourgeoisie can thank the American Federation of Labor far more than the Ku Klux Klan for the poor condition of Southern labor since it was the A. F. of L. that prevented the workers from being organized. The klan's circus methods of work attracted far too much attention to the situation. The bourgeoisie of the present period in America have more subtle methods than the crude weapon of the nineteenth century klan. The klan will only serve as an emergency organization for use when the workers defeat the present methods of the bosses.

The bourgeoisie will at any moment that its established state machinery fails to function sufficiently smoothly strengthen such fascist organizations as the Ku Klux Klan as "extra-legal" methods of fighting the proletariat or sections of it.



Paris Protests Death of Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from page 3)

Numerous gatherings in the morning, enthusiastic meetings and imposing demonstrations in the afternoon, in the evening a mammoth meeting at the Paris Pantheon. That is the record of this great day.

Thursday, the 12th of August, L'Humanite announced the news of the reprieve to the Paris workers. "They Are Still Alive!" The huge headlines of the Communist paper struck all eyes like a cry of victory, and so did the shouts of the crowd on the boulevards, at the halls in all the quarters and of the newsboys bearing the thousands of copies of L'Humanite which the workers of Paris were snatching for.

But a feeling of inexpressible anguish was mingled with the joy of the masses. The grim attempt would re-commence the immense revolt remained. They could kill them yet. The reprieve was only a ghastly farce.

From daybreak of the 12th of August this presentiment haunted the spirit of the workers and from then on they were on guard.

Now we know, alas, how greatly their presentiments were justified. Eight days later, the Massachusetts courts confirmed their verdict. It was followed by an outburst of fury from the workers. Saturday, the 21st of August, fifty meetings were organized in Paris. Other demonstrations took place in the provinces, and, the following Sunday, under a pouring rain more than 20,000 workers gathered at the Butte du Chapeau Rouge near Pre-Saint-Gervais.

With soaked clothes, stamping around for hours in the rain, their faces cut by the drops, the workers turned for the last time, while there was still a chance, to the leaders of the American Legion, the guests of Paris, and beyond the Atlantic to the American capitalists, the deniers of justice and controllers of the war debts.

But the hours passed. With the precision of clock-work the news from Boston confirmed the suspicions that the worst was about to be accomplished. The C. G. T. U. without losing a moment, addressed a proposal for common action to the C. T. G. The Communist Party made a similar proposal to the socialist party, for the purpose of organizing a monster demonstration in the heart of Paris.

Then, five o'clock in the morning. Electrocuted! Two hours later, while in the rue Montmartre, the crowd of workers waited breathlessly under the windows of L'Humanite, the Party's paper made the following appeal to the workers:

"Now that the horrible class sentence has been executed, it is the duty of every class conscious worker in awaiting the final reckoning, to take just reprisals against the murderers.

"But it goes without saying, that in accord with the Communist International, the undersigned organizations in speaking of necessary reprisals do not in any way contemplate acts of individual terror which they have always refused to consider as a means of revolutionary action for the proletariat.

"That which you must do is organize, prepare, put in motion those collective reprisals of the international working class against the capitalism of the United States which is collectively responsible for the crime.

"1.—Defy the American Legion by preventing the American fascists from parading insolently thru the city of the Sons of the Commune. The accomplices of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti will be received as they deserve, and will learn that the proletariat cannot be defied with impunity.

2.—Boycott Yankee Capitalism: Practical and effective boycott measures will be immediately undertaken.

3.—Demonstrate Tonight at 8 o'clock: Without waiting for anything further, at 8 o'clock tonight let the immense crowd of workers from the old revolutionary faubourgs and from the red suburbs, descend on the boulevards and there give expression to their unanimous condemnation.

They will maintain their coolness in the face of all provocations whatsoever and will give this demonstration, which will usher in future justice, that great and calm quality that characterizes the international working class.

That night, at 9 o'clock, the workers were to march on the boulevards! In every red suburb, deep in mourning but seething with anger, the slogan ran like a lighted fuse!

A meeting of the cabinet was hurriedly called. There was a conference at the police prefecture of police. The perfect of police, Chiappe, forbade the demonstration.

But try to prevent the masses of workers from shouting their indignation!

From 8 o'clock on a seething crowd covered the sidewalks and the boulevards from the Rue Montmartre to the Porte-Saint-Martin. On the streets there were frequent tie-ups caused both by the movement of the protesting workers and the lines which the police kept increasing.

Mounted guards, foot-police and mere cops maneuvered in little bunches, their object was to see that the workers "kept moving" and to dam back the comrades in the streets crossing the boulevards.

Police captains were arousing their followers.

"Come on! Start that traffic there! Break all that up!" one of them shouted.

A police whistle shrieked and, obediently, the cops began their man-hunt.

Trouble was on from 9 o'clock. At the corner of the Rue Montmartre the police started the first set-to, but a part of our comrades took refuge in the cafe-bar which makes one side of the boulevard there, while several hundreds of others escaped along the Rue Montmartre. When they arrived in front of L'Humanite they shouted:

"Long live Sacco! Long live Vanzetti! Down with Fuller!"

Suddenly, still on the same side of the boulevard, a thick column of demonstrators spread into the Faubourg Montmartre, coming from the Rue Cadet. The guards republicains hurled themselves on them with an indescribable brutality. The police brandished their clubs. The wounded fell. The terrace of the cafe was invaded.

A charge in the Place de la Republique, another in the Rue de Lancry, another on the Boulevard Sebastopol, another on the Rue Montmartre, another at the Gymnase, another at the Gare de L'Est!

Women, children, men, sent rolling, beaten, trampled on, with unspeakable savagery. Arrests, then beatings, then firing, and blood flows.

The cafes close: The terraces, the bars shut down, the boulevards empty.

The police attack in the midst of a tangle of cars, taxis, busses. The skeletons of barricades rise. The crowd of workers reacts and counter-attacks. Driven back into the adjacent streets, it forms again, shouts its anger, hoots American capitalism.

And suddenly the inspiration of the masses breaks forth spontaneously: "To Montmartre! To Montmartre! The capital of the millionaire pleasure hunters!"

The columns of demonstrators climb towards the place Clichy, the place Blanche, the place Pigalle.

Up there, it is a night of pleasure, the nightly night of pleasure which is reaching its height—jazz, charleston, champagne at a hundred francs a bottle, and gambling de luxe.

The gay rioters affected to smile behind the sprang open.

The Moulin Rouge, the headquarters of the "American Legion," smiles and shines with all its lights, under its thousand bulbs.

The window-panes crash.

Sacco! Vanzetti! Pardon!

And, buried in the depths of its cabarets, while the anger of the masses rolled on, these internationalists in orgies made the acquaintance of the real Paris, the Paris of the Sons of the Commune, on the very ground where its last barricades were raised.

One hundred and twenty-four police were wounded during the set-to. Two hundred and eleven arrests were made. The accused appeared before the courts the next day and were given severe sentences.

The same day in spite of government ban, huge demonstrations marched in Lyons, Rouen, Marseilles and Nimes. Everywhere the slogan of a boycott was acclaimed. The labor municipalities refused to vote the credits for the reception of the American Legion.

The just fury of the masses was the signal for an intense reactionary offensive. Forty-eight hours later the perfect of the Seine announced his desire to increase the police effectives.

It is clear, however, that the disorders which transpired on Thursday were entirely the result of the police brutalities. It is enough to read the appeal, which we reproduced above, to determine the character which the Party and the C. G. T. U. intended to give to this demonstration. Even several social-democratic papers, under pressure from the masses, were constrained to admit the police brutalities.

But the reactionary press was let loose. It demanded the immediate arrest of Vaillant-Couturier.

The masses of Paris were master of the pavements on Thursday night. They would not permit the American legionnaires, the accomplices of the murderers, to come to insult the workers who had felt such profound solidarity with Sacco and Vanzetti.

Here is the text of the letter addressed to the president of the Chamber of Deputies by Cachin, Doriot and Marty, the Communist deputies imprisoned at the Santé:

"Mr. President: We have the honor to advise you that it is our intention to interpellate the government on the impossibility of holding the projected national fete on the occasion of the convention of the American Legion on Sept. 19.

"The emotion of the masses, aroused by the execution of the unfortunate and innocent workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, is so profound that the organization of such a celebration in a period of mourning may, with reason, be considered as an insult to the workers of this country.

"With Communist wishes,

"M. Cachin, A. Marty, J. Doriot, the deputies imprisoned at the Santé."

The French workers know that the dollar slaves, the representatives of the French Republic, bound to the almighty dollar, have deserved well of the Wall Street bankers. But, after the demonstration on the 21st of August, it was clear that Paris on the 19th of Sept., the national fete day and the day of American Legion Convention, Paris would not dance on the bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The British Trade Union Congress

(Continued from page 2)

Since the desertion of the rank and file during the general strike there has taken place mass victimizations, defeat of the miners, attacks upon the unemployed and local government, the anti-trade union bill, the onslaught upon the political levy, dispatch of troops to China, and preparations of war against Soviet Russia, etc.

With each new attack of the employers, and with each retreat of the leaders, it is the workers who suffer. This explains why the alert rank and file are discontented, and why they are raising their voices against the present leadership of the trade unions. Their discontent finds its organized expression in the minority movement.

When the old leaders were asked at the Trades Union Congress to wake up, and face the situation created by the new conditions of the struggle, their only answer was to indulge in a fury of abuse against the minority movement and other militants of the left wing.

When challenged by the Russian Trade Union leaders for refusing to meet the capitalist attack upon the wages, hours and organization of the workers, the general council replied by smashing the Anglo-Russian Committee. Such an act was an indication of their impotence and their inability to reply to the Russians by outlining a policy of action.

That the minority movement and the Russian

trade union leaders had correctly summed up the position of the bureaucratic office-holders of the T. U. C. may be seen in the praise given to the general council by such open enemies of the labor movement as Joynson-Hicks and Winston Churchill.

The need for a new leadership is one of the most pressing problems now confronting the labor and trade union movement. This is one of the tasks being faced by the minority movement, and it is the basic question being dealt with at the left wing conference which opened recently in London.

WAR

Fragments of pain—
Fragments of torture:
Glaring wounds—
Red gaping mouths—
Pools of blood:
On the brink of insanity—
Wild laughter—
Horror—
Fear:
A whole world gone mad:
WAR.

—ANNA KOHN.

Men and Women of Steel

(Dedicated to the Young Workers).

Out of the crucible
let them be poured,
white hot and bubbling,
into great ingots.
Let them be hammered
on the anvil of the years
and of experience
into long, straight bars.
Let them be flung
like straws to the raging winds
of the revolution.

They will form skyscrapers,
dedicated to Labor,
jutting up among the stars.
They will be beaten into plowshares
and swords of righteousness.
They will be battering rams
knocking down the jails.
They will be mighty girders
supporting the structure
of a New World!

—HENRY REICH, JR.

A Study In Oil

By ANDREW WILLMER
(London)

"AND SO I REPEAT," bellowed the street-corner orator. "No Englishman worthy of his salt will buy stolen oil."

The speaker was one of the paid workers of the British Empire League (five pounds a week and all expenses). He had set up his platform outside the gates of a big metal foundry not far from High Holborn. The British Empire League does this sort of thing, spends large sums of money and thinks it is counter-acting Moscow propaganda. It thinks that by getting the speakers to talk to the workers for half an hour, the workers will forget the experience of eight or nine hours a day at poor wages in the works. The job is not really dangerous, the British workers are good tempered and seldom hit the speakers.

"Russian oil is stolen oil. Anyone buying Russian oil is buying stolen goods. The man that buys bolshevik oil is a receiver of stolen property, a fence. The Russian bolsheviks stole the oil lands, stole the boring plant, stole the refineries, in fact, they've stolen everything they could lay hands on."

It was the dinner hour and a goodly crowd of workers were listening in order to get a bit of amusement before returning to work for the boss.

"The rightful owners," thundered the conservative speaker, banging his gloved hand down on the top of the platform, "are walking about starving. Those that were caught were executed by the Tcheka and their widows are begging bread in the streets of the great cities of Europe."

"And now the bolshevik robbers come to this England of ours and expect us to buy their stolen oil, expect us to be a party to their foul crimes." With a flourish of his well-tailored arm. "Away with them I say, no Englishman worthy of our great traditions would feed his car on Soviet oil."

The crowd, mostly workers from the foundry reinforced by a few street cleaners, a sprinkling of errand boys and a contingent of hawkers, had been very patient, but it began to grow restless. A long lean worker interrupted in an affected tone.

"Well, bai Jove, did you evah now. I'll speak to my chauffeur about it immediately when I get home."

There was a burst of laughter.

"Talk to us about something else guv'nor, you're the only bloke 'ere what's got a car. The only oil I ever use is in the lamp."

Jeered another worker in the crowd. There was a general laugh, they had all come to be amused. "There goes my blooming car mate!" shouted a street cleaner leaning with one hand on his broom and making a regal motion with his other hand towards a passing omnibus. "But would you believe it, I don't bally well know what oil it uses."

The speaker tried to drown the jeering remarks by bellowing more loudly than ever.

"I tell you that all Russian oil is stolen."

"You've said that before old man, tell us another," said a man munching sandwiches.

The speaker ignored the interruption and went on. "And what's more, there's no need to buy this stolen oil. There are half a dozen British brands all better. What's to compare with British oil, I want to know. Oil come by honestly and prepared by British labour?"

"That's what they sent the army to Mesopotamia for wasn't it, old man, to come by British oil honestly?" interposed a fat little printer.

There was more laughter, but the speaker waded on. "No, my dear sir, you don't understand..." The rest of his remarks were drowned in loud guffaws, the workers understood only too well.

"The establishment of the Russian Oil Products Company is an insult to the British people. These bolshevik murderers and thieves think to find receivers of stolen goods in us Englishmen. The whole company should be expelled from the country, lock, stock and barrel."

"So that the Shell Combine could manipulate the market without competition, eh Mister?" interrupted a young worker in blue overalls who had just joined the crowd.

"Oh no sir..." But his discomfort was too obvious and the whole crowd was laughing, even the errand boys who weren't quite sure what the Shell Combine was. The crowd was beginning to enjoy itself.

"I understand very well," persisted the young fellow in the overalls. "May I ask you a question?"

"Why of course you may, we're always glad to answer questions," replied the sweating speaker.

"I've not noticed the same gladness to answer questions when your people are in a hall with a crowd of hooligans on their side, but never mind, answer me this. Russian oil has been coming into this country now for years. Why is it then that this crusade about stolen Soviet oil has only commenced in the last few months?"

"My dear sir, that's not true, there have been those among us who have disagreed with it from the beginning and now we have succeeded in persuading the more decent of our fellow countrymen

to take up the cudgels with us against receiving stolen property."

"That's all rot," declared the figure in overalls very emphatically. "I know you old man, I've heard you speaking on and off for years, and I've never heard you say a word about stolen oil before."

There was laughter and cat-calling from the crowd. The unlucky speaker mopped his forehead with his pocket handkerchief.

The determined interrupter went on. "Everybody knows that this campaign started suddenly a few months ago. There was a flourish of trumpets in the press, posters on the hoardings, handbills on the streets and conservative speakers all opened their mouths at the same time up and down the country. That was obviously the organized result of an order. Who ordered the campaign and why? That's what we want to know."

The speaker squirmed. "I've explained to you that we succeeded in convincing..."

"Well," said he in the overalls grimly. "If you won't tell 'em who did it and why, I will."

The crowd became vocal and expressed its wishes energetically.

"Bravo, Matie!" "Go it old man, that's the stuff to give 'em!" "Tear it off your chest!" "Tell him all about it!"

To the trapped speaker who was trying to prevent the young worker speaking: "Shut up you, you've jawed enough!" "We want to hear what he's got to say." "Go it fellow worker!" The young worker went it.

"As I said before, Russian oil has been coming into this country for years and nobody ever thought about it being stolen until a month or so ago."

The crowd was listening intently.

"And the reason that no one ever thought about it was that the people who are now paying for this anti-Soviet oil campaign, that is the British oil industrialists, were the very people who were handling the oil and making huge profits out of it, and they didn't care a damn whether it was stolen or not." Turning to the speaker perched above the sea of grinning, mocking faces. "Deny it if you can."

"Since then, however, the Russians have decided to cut out the middle man and go into the retail business on their own. And so they formed the Russian Oil Products Company, the so-called ROP and are selling their oil direct on the British market. The Shell Combine has been cut out and Russian oil is now competing directly with Shell products. That's why the British oil industrialists have suddenly remembered that the oil has been 'stolen.' When they were pocketing the profits from retailing it here, they never thought about it."

There was a Homeric burst of laughter from the crowd which had now swollen to a considerable size. The interfering fellow in the blue overalls went on.

"Who's financing this campaign. Who's subsidizing the British Empire League, who's paying for the advertisements in the press and who's inspiring the leading articles?"

There was no answer to the rapid fire of questions and so the questioner answered them himself, triumphantly emphasizing every syllable.

"Royal Dutch Shell!"

There was a roar of laughter. The crowd was in high good humour. They shouted at the speaker, half a dozen and more voices at once.

1917

The Voice of Revolt resounded,
Lustily where Leningrad lays,
All mighty nations were startled
in 1917.

Plutocrats were seized with panic
To suppress it, they tried in ways
Unwritable; yet fire of Revolt
Spread in those October Days
of 1917.

In Hungary and Germany,
In dark large cellars without lights,
Grim, resolute men silently,
Talked about October nights
of 1917.

Sons of India, Africa,
The little race of brown Malays,
All slaves of Imperialism,
Yet rejoiced in October Days
of 1917.

—WM. STACHIEV.

"Answer that!" "What have you got to say to that?" "What about it now, cockie?"

The speaker didn't try to answer. He tried to do something still more impossible, he tried to shout his tormentors into silence.

"You're a lot of bolsheviks yourselves," he roared. But the crowd did not seem in the least insulted at the accusation, it only laughed all the more.

"You're supporting robbery, sheer, stark, staring, naked robbery. You're supporting the robbers of widows and orphans. You're supporting murderers!" The speaker was almost foaming at the mouth and the noise was getting louder and louder. At the corner a policeman put his head round, withdrew it and walked the other way.

The young fellow in the overalls made himself heard again above the din and the crowd grew silent to listen to him.

"Oh Mr. Speaker, there was just something else I wanted to say. Isn't it a fact that all such Russian property has been declared the property of the Russian High Court of Justice, and cannot therefore be stolen? How do you explain that?" The speaker stuttered and the crowd roared with delight at each new hit.

"Well, you see, the High Court, of course, had to... What I mean is, the High Court... With a bluster of anger. "Who are you coming here and trying to break up my meeting? I'll give you in charge my fine fellow. Everyone in England has a right to express his or her opinion freely, not like the state of affairs in Bolshevik Russia."

"Then why do you threaten me with the police for daring to express mine?" demanded the imperturbable young man.

The speaker bellowed like a bull to make himself heard.

"As I said, all Russian oil is stolen property..."

He got no further. There was a storm of laughter and jeering. The crowd had lost patience with him and remarks began to be very distinct and audible advising him to take his departure.

"Yah, go home!" "Put on a new record!" "We've heard that before!" "Pack up and go whilst the going's good!"

The unfortunate man on the platform took the hint and descended. Buttoning on his chamois leather gloves he shouted instructions into the ear of a loafer who had sidled up about what was to be done with the platform and then he made ready to depart.

He tried to leave the crowd with dignity, but that was a task not easy to perform. To retreat with dignity through a hostile and contemptuous crowd with a hail of caustic witticisms ringing in one's ears, is not easy and never will be. But all things both good and bad come to an end in time and finally he shook the crowd off his heels and disappeared round the corner to where his two seated car was waiting.

A friend who had witnessed his discomfiture joined him and spoke words of sympathy.

"That was a bad meeting, old man."

"Yes, rotten," answered the other glumly. "The many-headed are getting more and more difficult to reason with."

He cranked up the engine, but it refused to take.

"And the trouble is, it's not an isolated phenomenon. I've spoken in all parts of the country, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, and its the same everywhere. I don't know what the country's coming to. Blast this engine, what's the matter with it?"

He cranked away violently and then still getting no result he went to the steering wheel and fumbled about a bit.

"Oh what a fool I am. I forgot to fill up the petrol tank before I left this morning. Open up the back will you. You'll find a can of petrol there."

His friend opened the receptacle at the back of the car whilst the speaker unscrewed the cover of the petrol container. The petrol can was duly fished out and handed over.

"Ah, thanks old man."

And a thick stream of rich fluid commenced to pour through a funnel into the tank.

"Careful with your cigarette, old fellow!"

The friend mechanically threw away his cigarette. His eyes were glued on to the petrol can. The cause of his surprise was very innocent. It was nothing more than three large letters painted in red on the side of the can, but the letters were "R. O. P."

Finally he recovered his voice and spoke.

"I say old fellow, but that's Bolshy petrol you're using yourself, you know. Look 'Russian Oil Products'."

His friend answered testily.

"Well of course it is if it says so on the tin. The stuff's the best on the market and the cheapest. I've been using it for years, it gives more mileage and leaves the engine cleaner. You don't think I take everything I say to the Great Unwashed seriously do you? D'you ever hear of a doctor taking his own medicine?"

The COMRADE

Edited by the Young
A Page for Workers'



Young SECTION

Pioneers of America
and Farmers' Children

Our Letter Box

WITH THE FARMERS

Dear Comrades: You have asked opinions of other readers for our rights. So I am writing of what I think. I think that all of the children of the working class should get together and later when we are older we will show the capitalists that the working class isn't sleeping even though we have not as much money. I will tell you what the capitalists are doing in Michigan to the farmers. The cows are being tested for tuberculosis and no farmer can sell any cow until she is tested. If he does sell one or any number he is fined \$1,000. I wonder where a poor farmer can get all that money. One man whom I know had 55 cows. After they were tested, he had none left. Just because a farmer is just getting along nicely they take away all he has. The bad thing about it is that the government takes these cows, sells them to the butchers and the people buy them to eat. Is that the way we cure our people from disease? It seems to be a good remedy so the rich fools think. They may give us \$40 or \$50 but that is not what we bought the cows for. One farmer took out his shotgun and told the testers that if they did not get out, he would blow them out. They left, but returned with a sheriff the next day. When the testers come to our place they will get just what they have coming. Well I think I better change the subject for I would like to ask a few questions. Can we not have a friendship club between the working class? I would like to get acquainted with some boys and girls in New York and New Jersey for I have never been at either place. I will close as working man's girl.

—ELIZABETH YOSHONIS.

WHO KNOWS?

By STEPHEN ULRICH.

Who knows, who knows
When the workers shall face their foes?
Who knows, who knows
When the war shall begin?
Who knows, who knows
When the workers shall win?

MEXICAN WORKERS CRUSH REVOLT

With the aid of the Mexican workers, the Calles government succeeded in suppressing the revolt of the Catholic clergy and rich land-owners, supported by American oil speculators. A number of generals and leaders were caught and executed. Gomez with a small force is retreating before government troops. The government appears to be in control of the situation.

Communist Party Aids.

The Communist Party of Mexico issued a statement to the workers and peasants, calling upon them to suppress the revolt. They pointed out that altho the Calles government is not a workers' and farmers' government, it is more progressive than a landlord and Catholic clergy government. The workers must defeat all attempts to wrest from them the gains that they have acquired thru their many struggles. Therefore they must aid the Calles government today and fight the government tomorrow until a workers' and peasants' government is established.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE No. 36

This week's puzzle is a word puzzle. The rules are as follows: No. 1 in the puzzle stands for A in the answer, No. 2 for B, 3 for C, etc. Let's see you get this one!

4 5 6 5 1 20 20 8 5 13 5 24 9 3 1 14
2 15 19 19 5 19 18 5 22 15 12 21 20 9 15 14

Send all answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 38 First St., N. Y. C., stating your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 35 is: GOLD, WHITE, GREEN, BLUE, BLACK, GRAY and RED. The following have answered correctly: Bernard Nazarov, New York City; Estelle Goldstein, New York City; Mae Feurer, New York City.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 33

Liberto Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.

COOPERATIVE PIONEERS

By PHILIP CHALEFF.

The cooperative section of the Young Pioneer League was organized in February, 1927, with a membership of about ten. As weeks went by our membership was increased. Now we not only have all the children of the cooperative house in the movement, but we also have about twenty outsiders.

Although our section is only six months old, we have grown to be the most active section in the city of New York. We came out first in the city in the Young Comrade subscription drive. We collected the most money for the camp honor roll. In July we sold one hundred Young Comrades. For the month of August we are getting one hundred and fifty Young Comrades to sell. The board of directors of the house has given us a very large hall in which we will have a large library and many other equipments for workers' children.

The Cooperative Young Pioneers have done very active work until now, and we hope to progress in our activities. We also hope to hear that all the Pioneer Sections in the United States will be as progressive and even more progressive than ours is now.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 34

Paulina Jurich, Wilkesburg, Pa.; James Mishkis, Chicago, Ill.; Homer B. Chase, Washington, N. H.; Chauke Comsky, Chicago, Ill.; Joe Velo, Highland Park, Ill.

SPECIAL NOTE!

Mary Offenbacher and William Chaszar, please send your address to Annie Matvenko, Box 166, Kamsack, Sask., Can.

YOUNG COMRADE SUB

1-Year—50 cents 1/2-Year—25 cents.

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MUSIC

N. Y. Symphony Opens Season Next Tuesday

The season of the New York Symphony Orchestra will open Friday evening, Oct. 21, in Carnegie Hall. At the first concert of the fiftieth anniversary season, Fritz Busch, director of the Dresden Opera House will be in the conductor's stand.

The first performance ever given by the New York Symphony Orchestra was on November 9, 1878. Founded by Leopold Damrosch, it is the second oldest symphony orchestra in the country. Busch's first program will include Beethoven's Symphony No. 4 in B-flat and Brahms's Symphony No. 1 in C-minor. This will be repeated at the Sunday afternoon concert in Mecca Auditorium. Busch is the first of five guest conductors who will direct the orchestra during the season. He will be followed by Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Walter Damrosch, Maurice Ravel, well known French composer-conductor, and Enrique Fernandez Arbos.

PHILHARMONIC.

Wanda Landowska, pianist-harpichordist, and E. Robert Schmitz, pianist, will be soloists with the Philharmonic Orchestra, Willem Mengelberg conducting, next week. Mme. Landowska will be heard at the Thursday evening and Friday afternoon concerts and Schmitz at the second Students' Concert next Satur-

day and on Sunday at the first Brooklyn program of the season at the Academy of Music.

The programs of the week: This Sunday afternoon, Carnegie Hall; Vivaldi, Concerto Grosso in A minor; Rieti, Concerto for wind instruments; Tchaikovsky, "Pathetic" Symphony.

Thursday evening and Friday afternoon at Carnegie Hall: Gluck-Gavaert, Ballet Suite; Mozart, Concerto in E flat major; Mozart, Allegro di Molto in D; Bloch, Symphony in C sharp minor.

Saturday evening, October 22, Carnegie Hall (Students Concert), Schelling, Victory Ball; Bach, Concerto in F minor; De Falla, Nights in the Gardens of Spain; Bloch, Symphony in C sharp minor.

Music Notes

Martha Graham, assisted by her pupils, will give an evening of dance at the Little Theatre tomorrow. The program includes dances to the music of Bach, Brahms, Schumann, Scriabin, Ibert and Homegger.

Gil Valeriano, the Spanish tenor, at his recital in Town Hall, Thursday evening, will sing a group each of Italian classics, French, Spanish and English.

Sanda Albu, violinist, will appear in recital at Town Hall next Friday night.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

PHILHARMONIC

MENDELBERG, Conductor
CARNEGIE HALL, This Sun. Aft., 8:30
VIVALDI—RIETI—TCHAIKOVSKY
CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Evg., Oct. 20 at 8:30
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 21, at 2:30
Soloist: WANDA LANDOWSKA
GLUCK—GEVAERT—MOZART—BLOCH
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Evg., Oct. 22, 8:30
2d Students'
Arthur Judson, Mgr. Steinway Piano

Concert Mngmt. Daniel Mayer, Inc.
LITTLE Theatre, Sun. Evg., Oct. 16, 8:30
DANCE RECITAL MARTHA

GRAHAM
Assisted by LOUIS HORST, Pianist
Knabe Piano

TOWN HALL, Thurs. Evg., Oct. 20, 8:30

Gil Valeriano
SONG RECITAL Spanish Tenor
FRANK LA FORGE
Composer-Pianist, at the Piano.
(Mason & Hamlin)

Socrate Barozzi's first violin recital this season will be given at Town Hall, Wednesday afternoon Oct. 26.

Alexander Kisselburgh, baritone, appears in recital at Carnegie Hall November 1.

Richard Crooks' recital will be held on Wednesday evening, October 26 at Carnegie Hall.

\$1 CHAMBER MUSIC \$1
Six Fri. Eve. Concerts, Nov. 18th; Dec. 9th; Jan. 7th; Feb. 10th; Mar. 16th; Apr. 13th.

Pionsaley Quartet
Leta Quartet
Stringwood Ensemble
Mr. & Mrs. David Mannes
Mr. & Mrs. Edwin Hughes
Tolleisen Trio

\$1 ARTISTS' RECITALS \$1
Six Fri. Eve. Concerts, Nov. 25th; Dec. 23rd; Jan. 20th; Feb. 24th; Mar. 23rd; Apr. 20th.

Nina Tarasova Joseph Szigeti
Elly Ney Denishawna School
Lenora Sparkes Willem Dureux
Washington Irving H. S. Irving
Place & 16th St. \$1 for subscription to EACH series of six concerts. Both series \$2. Mail orders to People's Symphony Concerts, 32 Union Square (Stuyvesant 9687). Also on sale at Macy's and Wanamaker's.

Concert Management Arthur Judson
GUILD Theatre Sun. Evg., Oct. 16, at 8:30
BEATRICE

HARRISON
Cellist (Steinway)

Frances Moore will give his piano recital Tuesday evening at Town Hall.

Olive Cornell, coloratura soprano, will give her recital at Carnegie Hall, Tuesday evening.

Doris Niles, will give her dance in Carnegie Hall, Tuesday evening, October 25.

Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

DRAMA

"HIGH GEAR"

Take a Little Smile for Thy Stomach's Sake

AT the Earl Carroll's Wallack's Theatre is one of those plays, "High Gear," which for many people take the place of the now forbidden wine. They go, see, hear, laugh heartily, and therefore digest the holiday dinner well. One should criticize not from an artistic standpoint, but from a physiological.



Shirley Booth

"High Gear" is not, as its name would seem to suggest, either an industrial play nor yet about automobiles. It is about a movie-mad wife whose imagination is always several blocks ahead of her slow-going husband's. It has the usual mistaken identity plot, same as Shakespeare used, only now the fabricants of farce have grown cynical. They no longer describe the mistake in identity to resemblance of feature or mere chance, but to deliberate lying by the heroine.

This heroine, has been writing the usual uncle some falsehoods about her affluent circumstances, (the petit bourgeois notion of "keeping up appearances" carried a little too far) when he comes to visit and forgive the husband who eloped with his niece; they are afraid to tell him that said husband is only a shipping clerk in a butter and egg house, instead of owning the business. The husband is impressed as butler, to put up a front, and then, when necessary to produce a husband, a physician who is nabbed by chance is brot in to act the part.

The laughs center around such incidents as the attempt of the pseudo-husband to talk like a "secretary to the hens," and the antics of a cop who steals all his host's cigars while delivering a pensive lecture on the disappointing propensity of the majority of mankind for "staylin." And of course the confusion about the bed rooms.

Besides a little punch at the police department, Larry E. Johnson, author, has it in for California. Uncle and heroine are born there. But instead of haling from some of the properly Spanish named California towns, he has them come out of "Bob's Corners." Which I take to be a slam at the old pioneer village of Dutch Corners, name lately changed for real estate purposes to "Ducor."

Well, anyway it's that kind of a play. It won't hurt you. The men are good actors; those of the women who are not, are easy to look upon. Shirley Booth, as the "high geared" wife of the shipping clerk, is both.

—V. S.

Basil Sydney Gives Out Plan of the Garrick Players

WITH the announcement of the Garrick players headed by Basil Sydney and Mary Ellis reopening the Garrick Theatre on October 24 with Shakespeare's "The Taming Of the Shrew," in modern dress, there now comes, in the nature of an interview from Mr. Sydney, some news regarding their future policy.

"The aim of the theatre, mainly," said Mr. Sydney, "will be to try and establish some newer and more original American and foreign plays, by giving them a justice of cast and scenery they could not so easily get in a larger house on account of the high rental which prohibits the production of a costlier imaginative play from an unknown playwright with the genius of an O'Neill unless he had the name of an O'Neill.

"Even the name of such a popular authoress as Maurine Watkins has

EVA LE GALLIENNE.



Director and principal player in the Civic Repertory Theatre's production of "The Good Hope," which will open Tuesday night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

not been enough up to now to warrant a production for her adaptation from the Italian of 'Death Takes a Holiday.' This was a play she completed along with 'The Devil's Diary' after her 'Chicago' was produced. Both of these new plays, being of a different calibre than 'Chicago' and 'Revelry' and therefore out of the reckoning of most producers, the Garrick Players intend doing as speedily as possible.

"It is also to be hoped that the long wait an author like O'Neill went through for the promise of a production of a play like 'Lazarus Laughed' can also be forestalled by an organization such as ours with a first-class theatre, scenery and cast."

The association of Basil Sydney and Mary Ellis in this newly-announced venture of theirs at the Garrick starting with "The Taming of the Shrew" in modern dress is a logical one, Sydney scored last season with his "Hamlet" in modern dress.

The Desert Song

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62nd St. and Central Park
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49th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30
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EVELYN BRENT
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LARRY SEMON
Modern Gang War!
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The Alluring "IT" Girl
CLARA BOW
IN A FIERY ROMANCE OF HAWAII
HULA
with CLIVE BROOK
ON THE STAGE
FLO MEYERS • DON JOHNS GIRLS
JEANIE • KEMPER • BAYARD
OWNER KEITH-ALBEE ACTS

AMUSEMENTS

TUESDAY EVENING, October 18th THE CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE

OPENS FOR THE SEASON
The Play—"The Good Hope" The Author—Heijermans
The Director—Eva Le Gallienne
THE CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE
105 WEST 14th STREET PHONE CHELSEA 0054
The Prices—50c—\$1.10—\$1.05

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"CRADLE SONG"—Wed., Sat. Mat.
"LA LOCANDIERA"—Fri.
The Seal of a Fine Play
The Program Week Oct. 24-29
"CRADLE SONG"—Mon., Wed. Mat.
"GOOD HOPE"—Tues., Wed. Sat. Mat.
"THREE SISTERS"—Thurs., Sat.

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